

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



6287
1912



HORSFORD'S NURSERIES
CHARLOTTE VERMONT

J. H. McF. Co.



Campanula Medium (see page 9)

Explanatory Notes

IT IS TO BE UNDERSTOOD that this list is not completed until my Autumn Supplement is sent out, about August 15. All who have applied for this list will also receive the Supplement at the season of issue.

CANADIAN CUSTOMERS will please remember that shrubs, trees and vines are not admitted from the States at all seasons. They are admitted in spring commencing March 15, until May 15, and in the fall commencing Sept. 26, until Dec. 1. Postage to Canada same as in United States.

EXPRESS RATES ON NURSERY STOCK are 20 per cent less than on other ordinary matter. Ours is the American or National Express, and we can send as far as these lines go at very much reduced rates. To send 11 pounds from here to St. Louis costs only 35 cents, with 3 cents for each additional pound; 13 pounds to Chicago costs 35 cents, with 2½ cents for each additional pound; 35 pounds may be sent to Boston, Worcester, Springfield (Mass.), Concord (N. H.), or to New York City, for 35 cents, and for each additional pound 1 cent will be added. Of course, when a package must go through the hands of more than one company, the express will be greater.

MY PRICES include boxing, packing—except in the case of Trees and Shrubs (see instructions under that department)—and delivery to my nearest freight, post-office or express office.

SEPARATE OFFERS FOR FREE DELIVERY have been added to my prices, for those who wish plants sent by post or prepaid. I shall reserve the right to send either by post or prepaid express at these rates, and want the name of your express office as well as your post-office, whether the order is sent by post or not. These estimates by post may not always be exact, but when an excess of postage is sent I will either make up the deficiency in plants or return the excess. Where prices by mail are not given, it is understood that the plants are too large for mailing.

THE PRICES FOR SEEDS INCLUDE POSTAGE.

I SHALL ALWAYS ENDEAVOR to give each customer full money value, whether the order is large or small, and in all cases where the customers feel that they have reason to complain, I shall thank them to inform me of it. If the fault lies with me, I shall be glad to make matters right.

IT MUST BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD by the purchaser of these goods that, while I use my utmost care to have all plants of strong and healthy growth, and seeds of germinating quality, and both true to name, I will not, in any way, be responsible for the failure of any, and if they cannot be accepted on these terms, they must be returned within five days. So much depends upon the care such plants have, and the season following the planting, that I feel that my responsibility must end when the plants have reached the purchaser in good, healthy condition. Thousands of plants die each year for want of proper setting and care until established. A little extra pains in preparing the soil, shading and watering the plants until the roots get established, is worth all it costs.

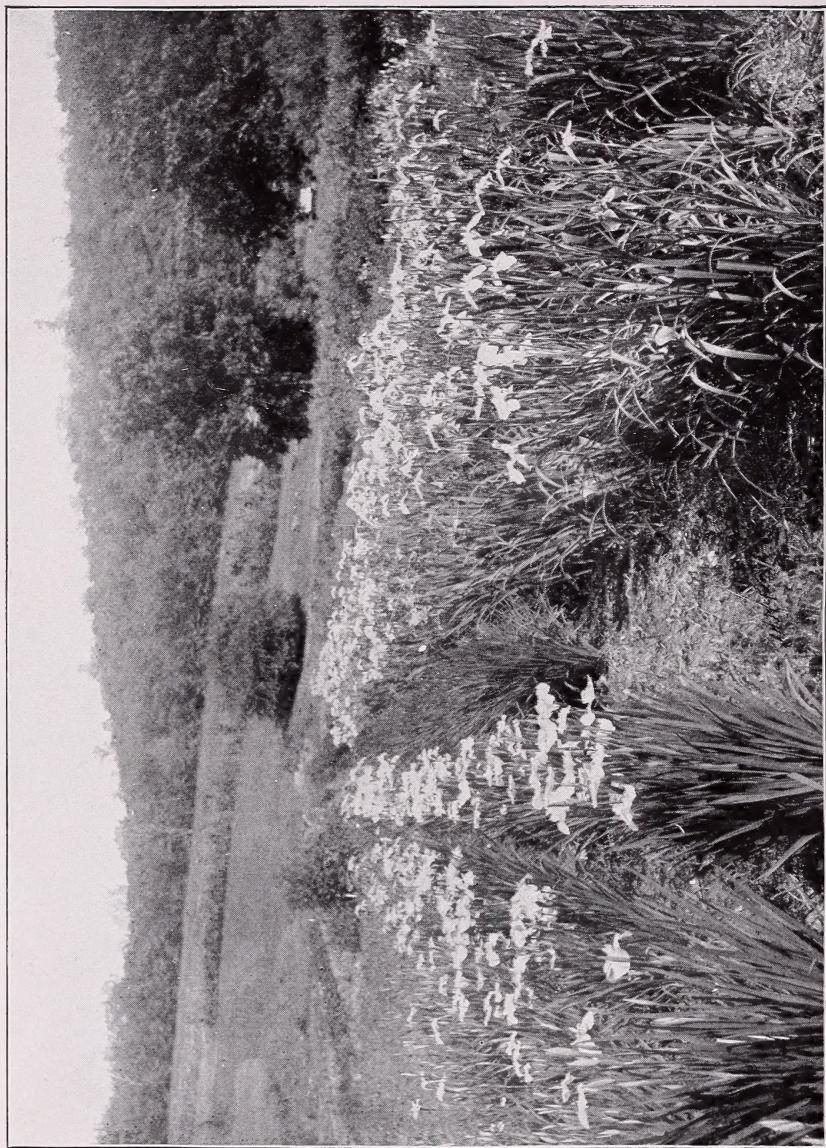
REMITTANCE may be sent at my risk by post-office order on Charlotte, Vermont, by draft, check or registered letter. Half a dozen plants will be furnished at dozen rates. To those who wish to purchase in large quantities, lower prices will be given, if my stock is sufficient.

THOSE WHO WISH TO TALK WITH ME by telephone can usually find me at home at 12.30 and 6.30 P.M. during the shipping season. Messages can be transmitted by private wire to the office at any time.

Address

FRED'K H. HORSFORD

Charlotte, Vermont



A Field of Japan Iris (see page 20)



Planting of Foxgloves

Perennials from Seed



IT is more difficult to grow some of the perennials from seed than the annuals. In a light, sandy loam, almost all can be readily grown in frames shaded so the surface of the soil is kept moist. After the seeds of perennials are once sown, they should be kept moist until they germinate. Occasionally one finds a difficult kind to manage, such as *Heuchera sanguinea*, which had better be started in the greenhouse. A few others do better with me sown at certain seasons. For example, I have had better success with the Oriental Poppy sown the last of August and transplanted in spring, and with *Campanula medium* sown just before winter on the surface of the ground without covering and transplanted after the plants got to be of pretty good size in the spring. Here, so far north, late-transplanted perennials do not amount to much. I like to get the seeds in as early in spring as possible for a good, strong stock for the next year. A good shading for the little plants, when grown in frames, is cotton cloth, until the seeds have germinated; then a shade made of lath racks with spaces between the lath half as wide as the lath, which admits of sufficient light and good circulation. Plants do not damp off under these except in very damp, rainy spells, when all shading could be left off. One cause for a good many failures of perennials from seeds is that they are covered too heavily, so they cannot come up. No small seeds should be covered, and the larger ones do not require such deep planting as is often supposed. When the young seedlings are transplanted, which may be done as soon as they are large enough to be handled, they should be shaded for a time at first until the little plants get a start. Some perennials do not come up the first year, and occasionally there will be a kind which may not come up until the third year. Some of the Clematises and many of the Irises have to lie in the ground over winter before they come up.

PROTECTING PLANTS

I like a little protection for nearly all the hardy plants in winter; not a protection so much against frost, for this is natural to them, but a protection against the mild winter weather. Plants that are hardy enough for the severest winter weather may be killed by alternate freezing and thawing. Nature, in many instances, provides this protection in the dead foliage falling about the plants; yet we cannot tell just how much of this exposure each species will bear during the winter nor just how much it will have to bear. Our hardiest meadow grasses are frequently killed out in open winters, as is the case with winter cereals. With Hardy Perennials it is much the same. Species that are native to coldest climates—that will stand almost any amount of cold, freezing weather—are often injured by alternate freezing and thawing, but a covering of 2 or 3 inches of swale or beaver-meadow hay protects them from such sudden changes, and they come out from their covering in spring as fresh and green as those from under a snowbank. A few of the more tender sorts may need 3 inches of forest leaves under the hay, but these are not necessary except for tender sorts. For the exclusion of all frost for species that will not bear freezing, 6 to 10 inches of the leaves under the hay will be required.

ACHILLEA. YARROW, MILFOIL.

A. filipendulina (*A. Eupatorium*). This fine plant from the shores of the Caspian Sea grows 2 or 3 feet high; flowers bright yellow, in flat heads, and with lace-like foliage. June to September. Nice to plant among shrubbery, evergreens, or for back border. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. Millefolium, var. **roseum**. A handsome variety of the common Yarrow, with rose-colored or almost crimson flowers in August. A charming plant when in bloom. Propagated by division. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

A. Ptarmica, var. "The Pearl." Full double white flowers, very fine for cutting, which remain fresh a long time. Summer. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz.

A. tomentosa. Low, woody plant, 8 inches high; many bright yellow flowers in June. Wants rather dry soil or rockwork. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

ACONITUM. MONK'S-HOOD, WOLF'S-BANE. A most charming group of plants, but the roots are very poisonous if eaten, and it is dangerous to plant near vegetables, or where children are liable to get them. Common garden soil suits them; also do well in shade of deciduous trees.

A. autumnale. This species blooms much later; in fact, is often in flower at the time the ground freezes here in November. Flowers blue. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts.

A. Lycoctonum. PALE YELLOW WOLF'S-BANE. Stems simple, slender 3 to 6 ft. Flowers in racemes yellow or whitish. June to Sept. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

Aconitum Napellus. Probably the best and most reliable Monk's-hood, blooming the last of June. It is the most poisonous species. Flowers blue or nearly white. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds 5 cts. per pkt.

A.—, var. albus. A very pretty form, with almost white flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each.

A.—, var. bicolor. This form with blue and white flowers is very showy, and it seems to be comparatively free from blight with me. N., 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17c. each, \$1.60 per doz.

A. storkianum. Dark blue flowers and pinnate lobed leaves. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.

A. uncinatum. AMERICAN WOLF'S-BANE. Wild in low grounds South. It is inclined to climb. Blooms in July, bearing an abundance of pale blue flowers. One of the best. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

A. Wilsoni. Novelty introduced from China. The graceful flower-spikes attain a height of about 6 feet, and produce in abundance many pale blue to deep blue flowers, that are twice the size of the *A. Napellus*. This flower fills a long-felt need in the garden for a late blue flower, after the larkspurs, and is nearly, if not quite, as beautiful as the delphiniums; at a little distance this plant looks more like a bed of delphiniums than of Aconitum. Blooms profusely from first of September to last of October, standing considerable frost. N. 25 cts.; C., 27 cts.

ACORUS Calamus. SWEET FLAG. A bog plant or sub-aquatic, but will live in moist garden soil. The long, light green leaves are quite pretty, especially as seen growing naturally. Height 2 to 4 ft. N., 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, 95 cts. per doz.

ACTÆA alba. WHITE BANE-BERRY. Grows about 2 feet high, bearing short heads of white flowers in spring and white berries in autumn. Native of rich woods and useful to plant in shady corner. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

A. rubra. RED BANE-BERRY. Grows 1 or 2 feet high, with short spikes of small, white flowers in early spring, and handsome clusters of bright red berries in late summer. Useful for rockery and wild garden. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ADONIS vernalis. PHEASANT'S-EYE. One of the most attractive early-blooming plants. Flowers bright yellow.



Anemone nemorosa

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; P. indicates PREPAID

Adonis vernalis, continued

low, 2 or 3 inches wide. It forms tufts 8 to 12 inches high, and has finely divided and attractive foliage. Likes a light, sandy soil, where it should be left undisturbed when once established. N., 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.65 per doz. Seeds, 6c. per pkt.

AJUGA Genevensis. Bright blue flowers in long dense spikes which nearly cover the foliage. Useful in the shade or the rockery. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

ALTHÆA rosea (Single Hollyhocks). More permanent and hardy than the double, and, when planted with a deep green background, such as arborvitæ hedge, they afford a most striking effect. Fine among shrubbery and will last for years when once established. Summer.

A.—, Single Mixed Plants. N., \$1 per doz.; P., \$1.15 per doz.

A.—, Double White. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts., each, \$1.75 per doz.

A.—, Double Rose. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

A.—, Double Red. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

A.—, Mixed Double. N., \$1.50 per doz.; P., \$1.65 per doz.

A.—, Seeds, Mixed Double and Mixed Single. 8 cts. per pkt., \$1 per oz. For seed of other separate colors, see last page of catalogue.

ALYSSUM saxatile, var. **compactum**. MADWORT. One of the best, with handsome masses of bright yellow flowers in May. Fine for wall-gardens, the common border, or in fact any location where early spring flowers are desired. Grows about a foot high. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ANCHUSA Italica. Grows 3 to 4 feet high; flowers blue or purple, in June. It makes an interesting border plant, or is good to plant among shrubs. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20c. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A.—, Dropmore Var. A fine new form, with pure blue flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

ANEMONE. WINDFLOWER. Belongs to the natural order of *Ranunculaceæ*, or Crowfoot family, constituting an extensive genus, many of which are very attractive, hardy perennials for cultivation. A rich, sandy loam, moist, but well drained, is what they like; yet, for these, any good garden soil seems to suit. The border is the most suitable place, or some may be used about rockwork to good advantage. They also make good pot-plants, giving brilliant flowers in mid-winter. *A. Japonica* is not quite hardy here without a covering, but I easily grow any of its varieties here by covering with 3 to 6 inches of straw manure.

A. Canadensis. (*A. Pennsylvanica*). Flowers white or pale rose in June. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts.

Anemone Japonica, *Alice*. Very tall, with beautiful soft pink flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

A.—, var. Giant of the Whites. Very tall, with large, single white flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

A.—, var. "Honorable Joubert." A fine white-flowered form of easy culture.

A.—, var. elegantissima. This is about the largest and fullest-flowered form I have, with rose or pink flowers. A stronger grower than most forms.

A.—, var. rubra.

A.—, var. "Whirlwind." White.

A.—, var. Queen Charlotte. A fine single form with large flowers of delicate rose-pink. One of the best.

Price for each of the above kinds, not priced, N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

A. nemorosa. COMMON WINDFLOWER, WOOD ANEMONE. A little perennial, with white flowers, or tinged with purple outside. Likes partial shade, or will do in full sun, in well-drained situations. Flowers about an inch wide in April and May. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

A.—, var. alba plena. This is the best form for cultivation and will live where the common form fails. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 16 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

A. Pulsatilla. PASQUE-FLOWER. A British species of much value, with very beautiful, violet-purple flowers appearing in early spring. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

A. sylvestris. This is one of the best in moist, sandy soils. Bears good-sized, delicate white flowers on long stems, in latter part of May. It spreads a little from the root, forming good clumps or masses, but not so much as to become troublesome here. The flowering season may be extended by free cutting, to prevent this going to seed. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. CAMOMILE. A native of England; grows about a foot high, bearing in profusion, handsome, daisy-shaped, yellow flowers, which come in July and August. Good for cutting, easy of culture, and may be grown in any ordinary soil. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ANTHERICUM Liliago. ST. BERNARD'S LILY. Grows about 15 inches high; flowers pure white; is quite hardy. May and June. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

A. Liliastrum. See *Paradisea*.



Anthemis tinctoria (see page 5)

AQUILEGIA. COLUMBINE. A valuable genus of alpine plants of many colors and sizes. Some are inclined to be biennial in cultivation, others last two or three years, while some are as permanent perhaps as any perennials.

A. alpina. Grows about a foot high, having blue or sometimes paler flowers. Switzerland. Blooms in May and June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. cœrulea. This handsome Columbine from the Rocky Mountains is a most striking and showy kind with blue-and-white flowers, but it is not so durable as some. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

A. Canadensis. AMERICAN WILD COLUMBINE, or HONEYSUCKLE. Flowers an inch long, red and yellow. A good plant for the rockery or shaded situations and does well under all conditions. Blooms in May. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. chrysantha. GOLDEN-SPURRED COLUMBINE. A hardy species from the Rocky Mountains. Vigorous in habit and a long time in flower. One of the best. The plant is bushy and attains a height of 2½ feet. Summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

Aquilegia flabulata. A Japanese species with pale purple or nearly white flowers. It has proven to be quite hardy here. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

A. oxysepala. First in bloom and one of the most charming of all the Columbines. A native of Siberia, it is quite hardy and seems to be more permanent than many species. I have plants now growing at least five years old. It is not so tall as some, but spreads with age, making large clumps. Coming among the first spring flowers, I can think of no plant in my list of more value in its place. It seems to hold its characteristics better than most Columbines, not mixing and varying as most species do; this is owing, perhaps, to the fact that most of its flowers come before other species. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

A. Sp. A showy form, with pinkish star-shaped flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

A. Sibirica. A fine, purple-flowered species which I regard as one of the best; N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each, seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A.—, var. rubra. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Aquilegia vulgaris. This old standard variety of Columbine is one of the most reliable, and is composed of many shades and forms. Perfectly hardy and of easy culture, it is capable of standing any ordinary garden soil and has sometimes escaped from cultivation and established itself by roadsides and in meadows. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A.—, alba. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

A.—, var. alba fl. pl. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

ARABIS alba (A. Caucasica). A low, pubescent, early-blooming perennial, with white, fragrant flowers in loose racemes in early spring. Useful for rockwork, borders, or for covering steep banks. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ARMERIA alpina. ALPINE THRIFT. Pale pink or rose. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. plantaginea. SEA PINK, THRIFT. Flowers in close, round heads in June. Color light pink or white; stems long and naked, from a thick grass-like tuft of leaves at base. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. maritima. A rather good plant with pink or whitish flowers, not so tall as the *A. plantaginea*. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

ARUNCUS astilboides. A handsome perennial from Japan, with white flowers in spicate panicles. Somewhat like *Spiraea aruncus*, but dwarser in stature and a more graceful plant. Blooms in summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.

ARISÆMA triphyllum. JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT, INDIAN TURNIP. One of the interesting hardy bulbous plants; suited to shade or rockwork if moisture is given it. It selects a rich, moist soil. May. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

ASARUM Canadense. SNAKE-ROOT, GINGER-ROOT. Only 3 to 5 inches high; large dark green, kidney-shaped leaves. Flowers very early, hidden among the leaves. Nice for shady corner or shaded rockwork. N., 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.05 per doz.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. SWALLOWWORT, BUTTER-FLY-WEED. A very attractive plant when in flower. About 18 inches high, bearing in July and August large umbels of orange-yellow flowers, followed by long, curious pods. Nice for sunny portions of rockwork, or any well-drained soil in full sun. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 8c. per pkt.

A. incarnata. SWAMP MILKWEED. 1 to 3 feet high, with terminal peduncles of rose-purple flowers. Native to moist, swampy soil, but will do on any ordinary garden land. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

ASPHODELINE lutea. The Asphodel of the Ancients, or King's Spear. Grows 2 to 4 feet high from a thick fleshy root. Suited to almost any soil, partial shade or sun. Flowers in long racemes, yellow, in June. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

ASTER lœvis. Handsome sky-blue flowers in late September and early October. A very charming kind and healthier than some. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

A. macrophyllus. The large-leaved Aster, growing in shaded or half-shaded situations. Flowers white or bluish. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

A. Novæ-Angliæ. NEW ENGLAND ASTER. One of the finest of our wild species, with stout, hairy stems, 3 to 6 feet high, according to soil. The beautiful violet-purple flower-heads are borne in large corymbs in September and October. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

A.—, var. roseus. Is a form with rosy flowers very much like the type in height and size of flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

A. var. Glory de Nancy. A grand new Aster with white flowers and purplish center. When well grown, it is one of the finest. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

A., Robert Parker. 2 to 3 feet, with lavender-blue flowers an inch or so wide. It has been one of the healthiest Asters here, and not so subject to blight and mildew as some. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

A. Tataricus. A tall, strong-growing, leafy-stemmed kind; has large, bluish purple flowers coming very late in the season. It spreads fast from the root, and a colony of a half a dozen will soon form a large clump. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

ASTILBE Chinensis. Handsome pink flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

A. Davidii. This new plant recently introduced from China, has elegant foliage, erect, graceful spikes of reddish purple flowers, and in favored locations attains 6 feet in height. Very fine for cutting. Was awarded a first-class certificate by Royal Horticultural Society in August, 1902. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

A. Japonica. (*Spiraea Japonica*). Grows 1 to 3 feet high, flowers white; in a racemose panicle. Japan. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

BAPTISIA alba, var. 1 to 1½ feet high, with numerous diverging branches and light purple flowers. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

B. australis. Two feet high, with blue, pea-like flowers and dark green foliage. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

BELLIS perennis. ENGLISH DAISY. A charming little plant, blooming almost constantly from June until frost. Dainty flowers of various colors—white, pink, rose-purple, etc., which are borne on short stalks. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.



Boltonia latisquama

BOCCONIA cordata (*B. Japonica*.) PLUME POPPY. Large terminal panicles of buff-colored flowers in summer, followed by the almost equally ornamental fruit. Often attains a height of 8 feet; fine for planting among shrubs, or in the angle of a wall. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

BOLTONIA asteroides. This and the next variety are very useful in late autumn, coming with the asters at a time when most of the other flowers are past. It is difficult to say which of these is the better. This has white flowers borne on stems 2 to 8 feet high, and in a large mass; it is truly a grand plant. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

B. latisquama. Heads larger than in the preceding. A charming aster-like plant of late autumn. Flowers rosy pink; very attractive. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

BUPHTHALMUM salicifolium. OX-EYE. Quite a pretty plant, with daisy-like flowers of a trifle darker yellow than those of *Coreopsis lanceolata*. About 18 inches high. Good for cutting. June.

Bupththalmum salicifolium, continued

N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

CALLIRHOE involucrata. POPPY MALLOW. A trailing perennial of the Malva family bearing a profusion of large, violet-crimson flowers. Hardy; of easy culture. Summer. N., 12 cts. each; P., 13 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

CALTHA palustris. MARSH MARIGOLD. Every one who has seen this plant in its profusion of golden bloom in early spring will remember it. It is the most lavish of its color of any of our wild flowers. Broad patches of solid bloom are scattered along the meadow brooks wherever it has established itself. For low ground, where there is plenty of moisture, it is one of the best. It forces well in pots. N., 10 cts. each, 60 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

CALYSTEGIA. See *Convolvulus*.

CAMASSIA cusickii. GIANT CAMASS. This, no doubt, is the largest Camass. It grows 3 to 4 feet high, from a large, pear-shaped bulb, bearing long, branching racemes of pale blue flowers in May. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

CAMPANULA. BELLFLOWER. An easy class of plants to grow. The largest ones do finely in any good garden soil, the alpine in the rockery. Sow the seeds of annuals in early spring, biennials in June. Perennials are increased by dividing the roots, young cuttings in spring, or by seeds. All but one or two of the following are perennials.

C. alliariæfolia. 1½ to 2 feet branching at the top. Root leaves large, heart-shaped. Flowers white. 2 inches long. Asia Minor. Propagated by seeds. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

C. Carpatica. Very charming plant, 6 to 8 inches high, with many handsome blue flowers an inch wide. Summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. glomerata. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. Medium. CANTERBURY BELLS. One of the most attractive biennials of the garden. Flowers purple, white or pale rose. Sometimes double. June. N., 10 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. For seeds, see Annuals and Biennials. (See illustration, 2d cover page.)

C. persicifolia, var. alba. Flowers white. June. A very pretty species. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. persicifolia, var. cœrulea. Blue. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds 6 cts. per pkt.

C. punctata. A Siberian species, 15 to 18 inches high; flowers nearly white, spotted with red. It spreads from the roots, though not to become troublesome. It is a good border plant. June. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds 6 cts. per pkt.

C. pyramidalis. STEEPLE BELLS, CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER. Flowers disposed in long-panicled racemes and coming in July. Color blue. 4 to 5 feet. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. rhomboidalis. This reminds one very much of the little Harebell and grows about as high. It is a very good plant for the rockery or wild garden. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. rotundifolia. HAREBELL, BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND. Grows 6 to 12 inches high forming dense tufts. It is suited to the rock garden, will do in partial shade or in the open border. One of the most popular of our wild flowers; quite permanent and of easy culture. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

CASSIA Marylandica. AMERICAN SENNA. This graceful and hardy perennial attains a height of 3 to 5 feet, with numerous acacia-like leaves and many clusters of yellow flowers in August. It makes a rather good showing, after becoming well established, as a midsummer hedge plant, where its foliage shows to good advantage until frost. It would make a good showing among

Cassia Marylandica, continued

low shrubbery where it could get full sun part of the day. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

CATANANCHE cœrulea. BLUE SUCCORY. A native of the south of Europe; attains a height of about 3 feet, and bears, on ample stems for cutting, good-sized, daisy-shaped flowers of a pale blue or white in August. A good plant for the border, and when once established seems to be a permanent one. It does not seem to spread from its scattered seed like many of its relative Compositæ. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.



Campanula persicifolia

CAULOPHYLLUM thalictroides. BLUE COHOSH, or PAPOOSE-ROOT. 12 to 30 inches high from a matted knotty rootstalk. Flowers in early spring yellowish green, followed in autumn by berried fruit. Native to deep rich woods. N., 15 cts. each \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

CENTAUREA montana. Handsome blue flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. Seeds 10 cts. per pkt.

C. macrocephala. This is a hardy plant from the Caucasus. It has numerous large, decurrent leaves and good-sized, yellow flower-heads in July. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. Ruthenica. RUSSIAN KNAP-WEED. Hardy perennial, about 3 feet high, with pale yellow flower-heads in July. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

CERASTIUM tomentosum. A low, creeping plant, with light woolly upper leaves and pretty white flowers. Much used for edging, also to plant in crevices of walls or rockwork. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

CEPHALARIA Tatarica. Tall, 5 to 7 feet high, branching and bearing flowers at the ends of each branch. Rather coarse for the border, but fine in the wild garden or among shrubbery. Flowers creamy yellow, or nearly white in summer. N., 15 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

CHELONE glabra. TURTLE HEAD. One to two feet high; flowers white or rose-tinged; moist grounds. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

CHRYSANTHEMUM coccineum (*Pyrethrum hybridum*). Very charming daisy-like flowers; fine for cutting. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. maximum. Flowers like the common white daisy, but twice as large. Handsome when in flower, and the flowers have good stems for cutting. Hardy and easily grown in full sun. Summer. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. parthenium fl. pl. FEVERFEW. Glabrous perennial, 1 to 3 feet high, with branching stems and handsome, double white flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt., 20 cts. per 1/4 oz.

C. sp., var. Shasta Daisy. White flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

C.—, var. Alaska. 20 cts. each.

C. uliginosum. GIANT DAISY. Stout and erect, 3 to 5 feet high, with many good-sized, daisy-like flowers, nice for cutting. Comes late in the season, among the last. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

CIMICIFUGA Dahurica. It has proved itself hardy here. Is not so tall as *C. racemosa*, but is quite as attractive and is worthy of more attention than it gets. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

C. racemosa. BLACK SNAKE-ROOT, BLACK COHOSH, BUG-BANE. Grows 4 to 8 feet high, with white flowers in feathery drooping racemes. A stately plant, suited to moist and shaded situations, though it will do fairly well in full sun. July and August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CLAYTONIA Caroliniana. Has pink and white flowers; blooms with the first. N., 12 cts. each; P., 13 cts. each.



Chrysanthemum parthenium

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; P. indicates PREPAID



Chrysanthemum coccineum (see page 10)

CLEMATIS heracleæfolia, var. *Davidiana*. One of the best of this class, with handsome light blue flowers. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

C. integrifolia. Flowers blue, nodding. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

C. recta. 2 to 3 feet high. White, fragrant flowers from June to August. Native to south and east Europe. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

CLINTONIA borealis. A small plant 6 to 8 inches high, with thick green leaves from the base of the stem and a few greenish yellow flowers in early spring, followed in autumn with

Clintonia borealis, continued

blue ovoid fruit. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

CONVALLARIA majalis. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY.

A plant of the lily family, too well known to need detailed description. It likes a little shade and moisture, and does finely under shaded walls, where it will keep up a succession of bloom. Spring. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., in clumps.

CONVOLVULUS Japonicus, var. *fl. pl.* (*Caly-*

stegia pubescens). A hardy, twining climber, with pale rose flowers; quite double. Fine for covering stumps and walls, but in rich soil it spreads from the roots and will drive out all other plants unless confined in tubs. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

COREOPSIS. TICKSEED.

C. lanceolata. About 2 feet high; large yellow, daisy-shaped flowers on good long stems in June and July. Thrives in any soil or situation. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. verticillata. Very floriferous; 2 feet, with yellow flowers, a little later than *Lanceolata*. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

CORONILLA varia. CROWN VETCH. A plant belonging to the natural order of Leguminosæ, with pink and white flowers. A very pretty plant when in bloom. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

CORYDALIS nobilis. This is a rather neat perennial and has been permanent here. A native of Siberia, with white flowers, tipped with yellow in early spring. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.



Delphinium formosum

CYCLAMEN Europæum. SOWBREAD. The Swiss autumn-blooming Cyclamen. Flowers bright rose, free-blooming when established, handsome, large leaves coming with the flowers; fine for rockwork. I grow it in partial shade, with leaf-mold and sand loam for soil. I cover it lightly with leaves and brush during the winter. August to October. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

DELPHINIUM. LARKSPUR. Thrives to a certain extent in any good garden soil with proper care, but, for the best results, special care should be given. Work the soil deep, with plenty of finely composted manure mixed in. Each plant should have plenty of room. The taller species are suited to the back of the border, while the lower-growing seem more suitable for the front.

D. belladonna. Medium in height, with soft sky-blue flowers. A very pleasing tint for a Larkspur. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

D. elatum. BEE LARKSPUR. Tall, if not the tallest growing species. Flowers very fine dark to pale blue. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

D. Caucasicum. Tall, with handsome blue flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 22 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D., Duke of Connaught. One of the newer Hybrid Larkspurs with handsome bright blue flowers. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

D. formosum. Flowers sky-blue, shaded with indigo; spur violet. Blooms in summer. 18 to 36 inches. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

D., var. cœlestinum. This form has large pale blue flowers. N., 15 cts.; P., 18 cts. each.

D., Geneva. Soft blue with white center. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

D. grandiflorum (D. Chinense). SIBERIAN LARKSPUR. One of the lower-growing kinds, having variously tinted flowers, from deep blue to white, all very delicately shaded and of good size. One of the best. July and August. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D., var. album. November. 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D., var. cœrulea. November. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

D. Maackianum. A Siberian species about 3 feet high. Flowers in loose panicles, blue. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

D. hybridum, Mixed. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.; P., 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

D. Sp., Kelway's Selection. One of the best. Flowers variable. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

DIANTHUS barbatus. SWEET WILLIAM. I offer the very best mixture, so far as colors or size of flowers are concerned, of this old-fashioned plant. Summer. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. Cæsius. CHEDDAR PINK, CLIFF PINK. Flowers delicate rose or nearly white, fragrant. Summer. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

D. Chinensis (*D. Caucasicus*). INDIAN PINK. Summer. Large flowers, elegantly fringed and bordered. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. cruentus (*D. atrococcineus*). Has blood-scarlet flowers; very striking in the garden, or when cut; small, but numerous. Eastern Europe, June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

D. deltoideus. MAIDEN PINK. Plant about 6 inches high, flowers rose in summer. One of the prettiest border pinks. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each. Seeds 5 cts. per pkt.

D. Sp., var. "Her Majesty." A fine, double, white, hardy, fragrant Pink. Summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.90 per doz.

D. Sp., Grass or Clove Pink. VERMONT PINK. This old, double, sweet-scented Pink is a favorite with all who know it. While it never bears any seed here, it may be grown from cuttings. It is very permanent when established, and the rosy pink flowers are borne in abundance. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz.

D. plumarius, Jennie Horsford. A desirable new seedling of the Cyclops strain, which was found among some seedlings. The flowers are semi-double, on good, liberal stems for cutting. They are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, light pink, with a large dark wine-colored center, and fragrant. From the time they first appear, until long after severe frosts, they are produced in moderate abundance. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz.

D. superbis. Flowers pale pink or white. A handsome, single pink. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

DICENTRA Canadensis. SQUIRREL CORN. A rather nice, little, early-flowered bulbous plant, native to rich woods, in shade, and useful for shady parts of the wild garden. It wants a rich, black soil that is not too dry. Flowers white, tipped with rose, and finely cut; foliage delicate. This and *D. cucullaria* both die down to the bulb early in summer. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.05 per doz.

D. cucullaria. DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES. N., 15 cts. each; P., 16 cts. each.

D. formosa. Pale rose-colored flowers from spring until late summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.



Dianthus superbis

Dicentra eximia. Handsome reddish purple flowers and delicate foliage. A native of much worth, about 1 foot high. May to Aug. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

D. spectabilis. BLEEDING HEART, SEAL-FLOWER. One of the best old-fashioned garden plants. Hardy in every sense; fine for the border or margins of shrubbery, being quite distinct in flower and habit. May and June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

DICTAMNUS albus (*D. fraxinella*). FRAXINELLA, GAS-PLANT. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

D. albus, var. rubra. It is a good-sized, hardy perennial of much worth, from eastern Europe. Its pale purple flowers are much better and more numerous after it has become well established. Too much should not be expected of this plant the first year after setting. It is easy of culture, but a dry soil suits it best. Fine when well established. May and June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.90 per doz.

DIGITALIS. FOXGLOVE. An interesting genus of plants whose culture is very simple.

D. ambigua (*D. grandiflora*). Has yellowish flowers and is quite pretty. It is a perennial, hardy, and of easy culture. Middle of June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

Digitalis lanata. WOOLLY FOXGLOVE. A biennial 3 feet high. For best effect, should be massed. Its compound racemes of white and purplish flowers have an orchidaceous appearance. Eastern Europe. Summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

D. purpurea, var. gloxiniioides. Has a great variety of colors, but in growing them separately I have had much difficulty to keep the colors separate. Have, therefore, thought it best to offer only the mixed colors, and thus save the possible disappointment to my customers which must occur when separate colors are sold. My strain is one of the very best. Good, strong clumps of this charming flower. Blooms in June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.



Digitalis lanata, taken in our Nursery

Digitalis Sibirica. SIBERIAN FOXGLOVE. A permanent kind, with small, creamy colored flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

DODECATHEON Meadia. AMERICAN COWSLIP, SHOOTING STAR. Curious cyclamen-shaped rose or purple flowers. Likes a rich, loamy soil in thin shade or full sun. Last of May. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

DORONICUM magnificum. A plant of the composite family with large yellow flowers somewhat like a single sunflower and coming in early summer. A very attractive perennial and fine for cutting. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

DRACOCEPHALUM. DRAGON'S HEAD.

D. grandiflorum (D. Altaianse). Siberian; 6 to 9 inches high, bearing handsome spikes of dainty blue flowers about an inch long. June and July. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

D. nigricans. Grows 12 to 20 inches high; flowers pink or white. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

ECHINACEA purpurea. PURPLE CONE-FLOWER. It is a striking and handsome hardy perennial, if left in its place at a proper distance in the back of the border; but at closer range it has a coarse appearance, which renders it of little value for cutting. It is certainly very striking and a pretty plant in its place. 2 feet high. Flowers purple, 2 to 4 inches wide. Western states, summer to autumn. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

ECHINOPS. GLOBE THISTLE.

E. Ritro. This is the best species of this genus for cultivation. The dark blue, globular heads are very showy and useful for cutting. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

EREMURUS Himalaicus. A grand white-flowered species from the Himalaya mountains. All the species of Eremurus had better be set late in summer or autumn. N., \$1 each; P., \$1.25 each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

E. robustus. When well established in congenial soil, it is a most stately and beautiful plant. In this climate I have always given it protection from frost. It should attain a height of 8 or 9 feet when of mature age, and its long racemes of peach-colored flowers are as fine as one could wish. It needs a soil that is moist, but well drained, composed of part sand or good loam. Should be planted in autumn. N., \$1 each; P., \$1.30 each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

ERIGERON glaucus. FLEABANE. Comes from western North America. It is a fine, handsome perennial, apparently quite hardy, and bears plenty of good-sized heads of purple flowers; 6 to 12 inches high; in bloom during late summer or autumn. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ERYNGIUM amethystinum. SEA HOLLY. Has heads of handsome amethyst-blue flowers. It is inclined to spread from seed, and, therefore, should not be allowed to scatter its seeds. This is guarded against by cutting back after blooming. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

EUPATORIUM ageratoides. WHITE SNAKE-ROOT. Three to 4 feet high, with good-sized heads of white flowers; does well in shade. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.



Gaillardia aristata

EUPHORBIA corollata. FLOWERING SPURGE. Is a native, 2 to 3 feet high, branching and bearing many white bracts around the true flowers, which gives it a floriferous appearance and makes it one of the most delicate and attractive little natives. Very useful for cutting or for decoration in the border. Summer. N., 12 cts. each; P., 14 cts. each.

FUNKIA. PLANTAIN LILY, DAY LILY. A genus of hardy herbaceous perennials, with good foliage and often handsome flowers. Well suited to decorate the lawn, or for planting in the borders of shrubbery, or in rockwork. Before planting, work the ground to a good depth, mixing in a supply of manure.

F. lancifolia. Japan plant, with pale lilac flower and lance-shaped leaves. August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.

F.—, var. variegata. This has crinkled foliage, variegated with white; flowers purplish lilac, a little paler than those of the variety "Thomas Hogg." Summer. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

F. ovata. Charming pale blue flowers. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

F.—, var. "Thomas Hogg." A form with the margins of the leaves variegated. August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

Funkia Sieboldiana. Rather low-growing with thick, bluish green foliage and pure white flowers. Very distinct form. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

F. subcordata. WHITE PLAINTAIN LILY. Blooms late in autumn, and is valuable on this account. Flowers white, scenting the garden in the evening. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

GALAX aphylla. GALAX SOUTHERN COLT'S FOOT, BEETLE-WEED. Evergreen, with shining leaves, which turn in autumn to a dark, lovely reddish purple. Produces wand-like spikes of small but pretty white flowers. Moist shade is most suitable location. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

GAILLARDIA aristata (G. grandiflora). BLANKET-FLOWER. A fine, hardy plant, admired by all. The daisy-shaped flowers are red and yellow inside, of good size, and on long stems. A most showy plant. In bloom longer than most plants. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

Perennial Gaillardias may be rapidly propagated in spring by root-division and root-cuttings.

GAULTHERIA procumbens. WINTERGREEN. A low, creeping, aromatic, evergreen with solitary nodding white flowers and scarlet edible berries, which remain through the winter. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

GERANIUM. CRANESBILL.

G. Ibericum, var. **platypetalum**. Large and branching; of variable colors in June. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

G. maculatum. WILD CRANESBILL. Nice plant for shady places, with pale purple flowers, a foot or more high. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

GILLINIA stipulata. THE AMERICAN IPECAC.

This is a better plant than the Trifoliata and with larger and more attractive flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15c. ea., \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 10c. per pkt.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. BABY'S

BREATH. A native of Europe. Has much to recommend it. Its flowers, produced during the summer, are very numerous, so much so that to a casual observer they seem almost inseparable. They are nearly white, borne in panicles, and give a very charming effect, either in the border or when used in bouquets. It is an airy, graceful plant that grows alone in any good garden soil and is sure to be prized by all who try it. N., 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.45 per doz. Seeds 5 cts. per pkt.

G.—, var. fl. pl. The double form of Baby's Breath. A fine new form. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.



Gypsophila paniculata fl. pl.



Helium Hoopsei

HELENIUM autumnale. SNEEZEWEED. This handsome native perennial attains a height of 4 to 6 feet. It branches at the top and bears many large yellow flowers in autumn. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

H.—, var. magnificum. A lower-growing kind with flowers as fine as any, and three weeks earlier. A fine new and valuable form. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

H.—, superbum. A form with handsome yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches wide. Begins to flower about the middle of August and continues until frost. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

H. Hoopsei. Charming yellow flowers, fine for cutting. A hardy and interesting sort. Spreads from root division. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz. Seeds 10 cts. per pkt.

HELIANTHUS divaricatus. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

H. lætiflorus. This plant is much shorter than the next, and its flowers are a brighter yellow. It is early, compared to most species. It soon spreads to good-sized clumps; flowers very handsome and borne in great profusion. Summer. N., 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.; P., 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz.

Helianthus Maximiliani. Tall and late-blooming species from the Middle West. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

H. Mollis. Grows about 4 feet high. Flowers 3 inches wide, yellow, coming in August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

H. orgyalis (H. salicifolius). GRACEFUL SUNFLOWER. One of the most valuable perennial Sunflowers. Attains a height of 6 to 10 feet in good soil, and soon forms large clumps. Its narrow, drooping foliage gives a mass of it a most attractive appearance most of the summer, and when finally the large, handsome, yellow flowers appear in great profusion, just before frost and endure after some of the first hard freezings, we have to acknowledge it to be one of the finest of its class in cultivation. Late autumn. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz., \$7 per 100; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

HELIOPSIS laevis var. Pitcheriana, is a better plant than *H. laevis*; not so tall, very floriferous and the flowers are deeper yellow. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

H. scabra is an attractive plant, with orange-yellow flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

HELLEBORUS niger. CHRISTMAS ROSE. Grows about a foot high, producing large, nearly white flowers an inch wide; does finely in moist garden soil, though a rich, well-drained, moist loam is better. Use a good top-dressing of well-composted manure as a dressing after flowering. N., 25 cts. each; P., 27 cts. each.

HEMEROCALLIS Dumortieri. Has orange-yellow flowers tinged with brown. About 18 inches high. Japan and Siberia. Summer. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.; P., 25 cts. each, \$2.10 per doz.

H. flava. LEMON DAY LILY, LEMON LILY. Has clear yellow flowers; fragrant; grows 2 feet high. Siberian and Japan. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.; P., 24 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

H. fulva. ORANGE DAY LILY. Attains a height of about 3 feet, with good-sized reddish yellow flowers. Single. Summer. Europe. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

H. —, var. Kwanso. A form with handsomer double flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25c each.

H. graminea. This variety seems to be a small form of the *H. Dumortieri*. The flowers are very similar, only smaller. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

H. Middendorffii. Bears deep golden yellow flowers, three to five in a terminal head. Plant 2 to 3 feet high. Siberia and Japan. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$2.20 per doz.

H. Thunbergii. Flowers much like *H. flava*; bright yellow. Blooms later in the season. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

HEPATICA acutiloba. LIVER LEAF. Blooms as soon as the snow is off, having various-colored flowers, from almost pure white to deep blue and rosy red. Nice for shade. N., 12c. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.20 per doz., \$6 per 100.

H. triloba. Resembles the preceding very closely but has round-lobed leaves. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

HESPERIS matronalis. ROCKET, DAME'S VIOLET, DAME'S ROCKET, SWEET ROCKET. Plant 2 to 3 feet high; various-flowered; sweet-scented in the night. South Europe and Asia. The mixed colors of this plant grown together give a much better effect than either color grown by itself. June. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.



Hemerocallis Thunbergii

HEUCHERA sanguinea. ALUM-ROOT, CORAL BELLS, CRIMSON BELLS. Beautiful scarlet flowers all summer. A showy plant, nice for cutting. One of the best plants for the hardy border, as it blooms practically all season. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

HIBISCUS militaris. About the same height as the well-known *H. Moscheutos*, with rose-purple flowers, but not so large as *H. Moscheutos roseus* or *Crimson Eye*. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

H. Moscheutos. MARSH-MALLOW. This is a most attractive member of the Hollyhock family, bearing flowers often 6 inches wide and of various colors. Fine for bogs, though quite at home in good garden soil, and one of the best of hardy perennials. Summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

H. oculiroseus. CRIMSON EYE. White, with crimson center. A very striking plant and has been widely advertised. It is commonly called *Hibiscus Crimson Eye*. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

HOLLYHOCK. See *Aithæa*.



Hemerocallis fulva Kwanoo (see page 17)

HYACINTHUS candicans. See *Galtonia candicans*, in *Tender Plants*.

HYPERICUM. ST. JOHN'S WORT.

H. Ascyron. GREAT ST. JOHN'S WORT. A striking plant, 2 to 5 feet high, with large bright yellow flowers. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

HYPOCHERIS uniflora. (*H. Helvetica*). Showy yellow flowers, like the dandelion, but nearly double its size. Summer. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

IBERIS Gibraltarica. One of the most striking of the perennial Candytufts, with purplish white flowers, which last a long time. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$8 per 100. Seeds, 6 cts per pkt.

I. saxatilis, var. corifolia. Resembles the *Sempervirens*, but is a more compact plant and lasts better here. It is superior to all other perennial *Iberis* I have grown. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

I. Tenoreana. This has an abundance of almost white flowers and is a hardier plant than the *Gibraltarica*. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

INCARVILLEA Delavayi. This plant comes slowly from seed, requiring two or more years to attain blooming size here in the North. I have had it several winters without protection, and, though it is said not to be very hardy, it will stand with a little covering. The large trumpet-shaped, rosy purple flowers are very showy. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$2.10 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

IRIS (Flag). This is a grand family with many varieties.

I. cristata. CRESTED IRIS. Comes from North Carolina, and has handsome light blue flowers with short, thick green foliage. One of the best dwarf kinds. It soon spreads so as to form good-sized clumps, and seems entirely hardy. May. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.

I. Florentina. ORRIS ROOT. Fine early Iris; white, tinged with lavender. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

I., var. alba. This form comes the nearest to a white Iris of any I have had. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Iris Germanica. GERMAN IRIS, FLOWER-DE-LUCE. The great bearded Iris.

Black Prince. Early, large flowers and one of the darkest purples. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.



Iris laevigata (see page 20)

Iris Germanica, Brooksiana. A new and choice kind with mauve-purple flowers somewhat resembling Her Majesty, though distinct from that. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

Camellia. Uprights white stained blue, falls creamy white with few purplish stripes. A fine light variety. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

Duchesse de Brabant. Uprights coppery yellow, falls dark velvet-purple. A fine Iris. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

Duchess of Remour. Porcelain-blue and dark blue. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Edina. Low, uprights pale blue. Falls blue and striped above. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Fragrans, or Storm King. White, with violet veins. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

Iris Germanica, Flavescens, or Canary Bird. One of the best; conspicuous from a long distance when planted in a mass. Uprights soft creamy yellow, falls paler cream-color, with striped base. A most striking and valuable variety. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

Gracchus. Beautiful and large creamy yellow uprights, falls velvet-purple and yellow striped. A very strong and early form. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

Hector. Uprights rose-purple, falls same, with whiter base. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Her Majesty. Fine, with reddish purple flowers N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

Honorable. Upright portion of the flower clear yellow; lower portions yellow with purple veins. Early. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz., \$5 per 100.



Bed of Iris Germanica

Iris Germanica, Lacustris. Standards coppery yellow. Falls dark purple striped white. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

Madame Chereau. Tall, with high standards; white with blue margins. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

Neglecta. One of the tallest and earliest of the German type, producing large blue flowers. A striking and handsome Iris. N., 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

Nimrod. Pale and dark purple. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

Rebecca. Uprights yellowish copper. Falls reddish purple with stripes. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

Roi des Belges. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

Socrates. Uprights clear yellow, falls dark purple. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Stylosa. Tall; standards white tinged blue, falls purple with white stripes. Flowers large. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Sultan. Shorter than some. Uprights palish blue, falls deep blue with lighter stripes. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Sylvia. Pale blue and purplish blue. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

In Various Colors Mixed. The flowers present a variation in form and delicacy of coloring, not excelled by many expensive and tender orchids. June. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

Walter Scott. Uprights coppery yellow, falls dark velvet-purple. A strong-growing variety. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

Iris laevigata (I. Kämpferi). JAPAN IRIS. This is one of the most popular of all the Iris when grown on the right kind of soil. It comes in after the more common kinds are past bloom and gives a great variety of color. It prefers a rather heavy, moist soil and will stand considerable enrichment. Most of the named sorts are now offered under the Japanese names, which are not familiar to Americans. A few named kinds, strong plants. N., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; P., 28 cts. each, \$2.80 per doz. Fine mixed, single or double. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

I. longipetala. A species from Oregon, with blue flowers. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

I. pumila. A very pretty dwarf species, fine for edging. Lilac-purple flowers. April. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

I. pseudacorus. YELLOW FLAG. This is a strong-growing sort, 2 to 3 feet high, with clusters of good-sized yellow flowers. While it will do in any ordinary garden soil, it seems to like moisture, and thrives well along the wet margins of brooks, where it soon forms good large clumps. It is not easily crowded out by grass or other flags, and the seeds are often floated down streams by the flood, and grow. One of the taller, rank-growing kinds. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

I. Sibirica. From Siberia. Perfectly hardy, it soon forms good-sized clumps, bearing light blue flowers. A satisfactory variety in this most useful genus. June. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

I.—, var. White-flowered. An especially lovely form of the preceding, with flowers of great beauty. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I. Sp., var. Fisheri. A tall, handsome blue Iris of much worth. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

Iris Sibirica, Sp., var. orientalis. One of the best hardy blue sorts. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

I. Cengialti. This species attains a height of about 6 inches, with numerous good-sized lilac flowers, and has the habit of not only blooming profusely in summer, but in late autumn a few plants usually flower. A hardy kind much like the lower forms of Germanica. N., 12c. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.40 per doz.

I. stylosa. Early, much like the Germanica. Uprights porcelain-blue, falls darker blue; striped white. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I. Susiana. Flowers large and striking. Not quite hardy without covering in winter. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

I. versicolor. COMMON BLUE FLAG. Is the common Blue Flag of our brooksides and wet meadows. It grows naturally in moist places, but will thrive in any good garden soil when in cultivation. One of the best bog varieties, giving

Iris versicolor, continued

much bright color in its season. June. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

I. Xiphium. SPANISH IRIS. Very fine bulbous flowering plants, coming into bloom soon after the German Iris, with blue, white and yellow flowers. N., 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; P., 6 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

I. xiphioides. ENGLISH IRIS. Large flowers in handsome blue and white colors, about as tall as the Spanish Iris, and coming just after it. This and the preceding need protection from frost. N., 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.; P., 9 cts. each, 68 cts. per doz.

JASIONE perennis. SHEEP'S-BIT, SHEPHERD'S SCABIOUS. Nearly a foot high, bearing an abundance of globular blue flower-heads. Of easy culture in any garden soil, and grows well in full sunlight or partial shade. N., 12 cts. each \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

LILIES

The Lily must rank among the choicest flowers as long as flowers are admired. It is not a cheap flower, and probably never can be, because so many species in cultivation are short-lived at best, and because many kinds are slow and hard to propagate. It is likely always to remain the rich man's flower. This is no doubt one reason for its being prized so by many. If it were as common as "Golden Glow," it would not be in such favor.

The majority of species are hardy in well-cultivated garden soil, yet by experience we find that a little covering to exclude light and sudden changes is very beneficial. There are kinds which seem to do even with shallow planting and little or no covering for winter, and I have seen bulbs of some of the varieties of Elegans lie on the top of the bed fully exposed all winter and apparently all right in spring; but Auratums, Speciosums, and in fact all, with the exception of the Tiger, Elegans, Dahuricum and Croceum, do better for covering. Our Meadow Lily, growing as it does, usually has a covering of grass or leaves or brush over the bulb, which keeps out light and sudden changes in winter. The Auratums and Speciosums, when not covered, may not be killed, but if they freeze too hard, the outer scales will decay and the plant be much weakened. Too low a degree of temperature will, I believe, kill any Lily, no matter whether under ground or packed in boxes.



A field of *Liliun elegans* taken in our Nursery

LILIES, continued

Lilies that have become established by one year's growth will stand more frost than those recently planted. Candidums set early in September or the last of August, having time to come up and make their usual fall growth, will stand more frost than late-planted bulbs which do not have time to get above ground before winter. In protecting Lilies and other bulbs, which are not perfectly hardy, I have found 3 inches of straw manure over the beds very good. Another method I have adopted for the more tender kinds is 3 inches of forest leaves first, then 2 inches of the straw manure over the leaves, which prevents the leaves being blown off by the winds.

I find that this bulb will stand much more enrichment than is generally supposed, and a liberal amount of well-composted manure has been used here with good results. I am inclined to think that the loss from the Lily disease is often owing to a lack of sufficient fertility in the soil, especially with such kinds as the Auratum, Speciosum and other kinds that have considerable root growth above the bulb.

A most important item in the growing of all Lilies is the combination of good drainage with plenty of moisture. They require much moisture during the blooming season; still, a soil not well drained seldom seems to suit them. Much good can be done in the adding of sand, leaf-mold, or turf loam (which is always good for the Lily), but if good drainage is not given, many species will not thrive.

Lilies often thrive much better the second year after planting, for the reason that, if they are not taken fresh from the ground, some or all of the roots have been lost or dried, and their scales, also, may have become shriveled. This is too often the case with imported or store bulbs, if the storing has not been in a cellar and in soil. Lilies imported in their natural soil, or in damp sphagnum, not allowed to become dry, and not deprived of their roots, are much more likely to bloom the first year. In purchasing Lilies, it is well to *insist upon having only firm and solid bulbs*. If they have been wintered in a cellar, it should have been in loam, in tight boxes, so that the bulbs could not have shrunk or dried. Bulbs wintered in this way are often about as solid as when wintered in the ground. They may be better than if set in the ground in autumn and exposed to the rains, which often injures late-planted bulbs.

The best time to set Lilies is in autumn, it is generally believed, but I have had quite as good success with spring setting. If they are taken fresh from the nursery before they have advanced too far in growth, they do nicely. The reason why so many believe that Lilies should be set out in autumn is because the main supply has been from store bulbs. Few dealers keep their stock in the ground, and when stocks are not kept in beds or in the ground, unless stored in damp soil in tight boxes, by spring the bulbs become so dried and shrunk that a season is required for them to regain their normal strength. Two or three exceptions, perhaps, should be made for spring setting. The Candidums, as a rule, do better set not later than September 15, and even August 15 is better. Imported, or "store" bulbs, which usually have not roots, should be set in early autumn for the best results the following season. Always bear in mind when setting Lilies that they not only send out roots to a good depth below the bulbs, but, in most species, from where the stem joins the bulb to very near the surface of the beds, roots will form, and these need feeding as much as those at the bottom. *Do not let the bulbs come in contact with the enriched soil*. Place a third of an inch or more of light loam under or next to the bulb, and cover with the same before the enriched soil is drawn over them. The enriched soil often rots the bulbs when allowed to come in contact with them. Do not plant too deep or too shallow. If the bulbs could be set 4 inches deep at first, and then, after they are up, say 6 inches high, a covering of 2 inches of good, fine leaf-mold could be placed over them as a mulch, they would be treated as I like to treat them. Without mulch, set 6 inches deep. Well-decayed peat is also an excellent mulch. Always plant on fresh ground or ground that has not had Lilies for the two previous years.

The flowering season of Lilies varies much. Bulbs stored in cellars and planted late often bloom much later than those fresh from the ground. The blooming season of Auratum can be much prolonged by setting late in the spring a few bulbs that have not started. I have had excellent success with Auratums when set in an inch or two of fresh sphagnum moss. It seems to induce root-growth at the bottom of the bulbs, and keeps the bulbs cool in hot weather. I used this fresh sphagnum under Auratums, Candidums, Testaceums, Superbums, Grayi and Speciosums. My stock is, for the most part, fresh from beds.

LILIUM auratum. GOLDEN-BANDED JAPAN LILY.

This the most popular Lily grown. No species ever had so much general favor. It is a very variable species in the size, color, etc., of its flowers, and also in the time of flowering. A bed of one hundred Auratums will produce flowers over a longer time than a hundred of any other Lily species. Flowers white, with a central band and numerous deep purple spots. Height 2 to 6 feet, not rarely bearing twenty large, fragrant flowers 8 to 12 inches across. Its fragrance is so strong that a bouquet will fill a large church with its odor. July and August. First-sized bulbs. N., 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.; P., 28 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Lilium auratum, var. rubro-vittatum, is a rare form in which the central band is deep red. N., 50 cts. each; P., 55 cts. each.

L. bulbiferum. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each.

L. Canadense. WILD YELLOW LILY. Flowers vary in color—red and yellow. Grows 2 to 5 feet high and is a most hardy species. Nice to plant among shrubbery, and does quite well in shade. June and July. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

L. candidum. MADONNA LILY. Handsome large, fragrant, pure white flowers. Easy of culture; does best when left undisturbed after planting. August and September are the best months to plant this Lily. Too much cannot be

Lilium candidum, continued

said in favor of early planting, because the growth it makes before winter is almost necessary if bloom is desired the next season; and this Lily is quite liable to be winter-killed if it is planted so late that this growth can't be made. Plant the bulbs of this only 3 or 4 inches under. My stock of Candidum lilies was so sold out last fall that I will not be able to fill orders before the last of August or September. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz.

L. croceum. Golden yellow; closely follows *L. Dahuricum* in blooming. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

L. Dahuricum. Resembles *L. Philadelphicum*, but is much better, of easy culture and more permanent. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

Lilium elegans, var. **Cloth of Gold.** Very fine golden yellow form. N., 40 cts. each; P., 43 cts. each.

L.—, var. **fulgens** (*L. Batmanniæ*). A strong variety, about 2½ feet high; reddish salmon-colored flowers. One of the best. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

L.—, var. **Incomparable.** Deep red; one of the best easy growers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

L.—, var. **nigromaculatum.** A low growing form of the *Elegans* with good sized light yellow flowers. A hardy form and quite durable. N., 15 cts. each; P., 16 cts. each.

L.—, var. **Orange-red.** A very vigorous and healthy form, a little taller and darker than Cloth of Gold. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

L.—, var. **Thunbergianum.** Flowers pale scarlet in June. Japan. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

L.—, var. **umbellatum** is one of the more common forms and a rather strong grower. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

L.—, var. **Wallacei.** One of the smaller and later forms; very hardy and a reliable one for general use. A little later in blooming. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

L. excelsum. See **L. testaceum.**

L. Hansonii. See **L. maculatum.**

L. Henryi. Splendid new Lily from China, the most vigorous I have ever seen. Flowers closely resemble those of *L. speciosum* in shape, but are a handsome deep orange-yellow, banded with green. Ten or more years ago I gave my foreman a small bulb of this Lily when the price was \$2 or \$3 each, and this bulb was planted in a corner of his grounds. It has continued to thrive without any special care all these years, and produced a strong panicle of its flowers the past summer. I consider it as healthy and permanent as any kind I have known. Like most other Lilies of the *Speciosum* class, it is well to cover it a little. N., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; P., 45 cts. each, \$4.40 per doz.

Lilium Japonicum, var. **roseum** (*L. Kramerii*).

All who see this Lily in flower admire it, and it is often thought to be the most delicately tinted of all. The flowers vary from pure white in a



Lilium Canadense (see page 22)



Lilium tenuifolium (see page 25)

***Lilium Japonicum*, continued**

few to a deep reddish pink. They are of fairly good size, but of a most delicate structure, quite in keeping with the color. It is a little difficult to grow on account of the fall rain getting into the center of the bulb and rotting it. It is said that the Japanese often plant this Lily on its side, so that its scale will shed the rains, and to prevent the water from entering the center of the bulb. There seems to be little difficulty in having them live when fresh bulbs are set in spring. N., 40 cts. each; P., 42 cts. each.

L. Krameri. See **L. Japonicum**, var. **roseum**.

***Lilium Leichtlinii*.** See **Maximowiczii**.

L. longiflorum. A grand Lily, with pure white, funnel-shaped flowers, often 7 inches long. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.

L. longiflorum, var. **Takasima**. A charming form of *L. longiflorum*. Beautiful, snow-white, exceedingly fragrant flowers in June and July. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

L. maculatum (*L. Hansonii*). Under favorable conditions attains a height of 3 feet. The flowers of this species are reddish orange, six to ten in a cluster; petals thick and durable. A rare Japanese Lily that is rather high in price, but so permanent and healthy has it been with me that I consider it one of the cheapest. I have never lost a bulb after it was once established, and I have bulbs which have bloomed every year for years. N., 50 cts. each; P., 55 cts. each.

L. Martagon. EUROPEAN TURK'S CAP LILY. A fine species when once established. N., 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17c. each, \$1.80 per doz.

L. Maximowiczii (*L. Leichtlinii*), var. **Reddish Yellow**. This is a later-blooming species than most of the red or yellow kinds. A stronger and surer strain than the yellow variety. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

L. monadelphum (*L. colchicum*). A fine early creamy yellow Lily. Flowers tipped with wine-color at base. N., 50c. each; P., 55c. each.

L. rubellum. I consider this the earliest Lily in my collection and one of the most charming. It is not large nor tall, nor very conspicuous, but the delicate pink flowers are very showy and last well. I have flowered it here several times, and, though it is not so robust and durable as *L. speciosum*, it is a longer-lived species with me than *L. Krameri*. N., 45 cts. each; P., 48 cts. each.

L. speciosum, var. **album**. About the same as the well-known *L. speciosum rubrum*, except that the flowers are white. It is a more expensive Lily. August and September. N., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; P., 28 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

L.—, var. roseum. White, shaded and spotted with rose. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

L.—, var. rubrum. This fine, late-blooming plant from Japan is one of the most showy of Lilies; of medium height, and not difficult to grow in any good garden soil. Blooms in August and September. Good flowering bulbs. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

L. superbum. AMERICAN TURK'S CAP. This native Lily is one of the finest and most hardy of all Lilies. It often attains a height of 6 feet and produces a large number of flowers. Its flowers are bright orange in color, with dark spots. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

Lilium tenuifolium. SIBERIAN CORAL LILY. One of the most delicate and charming species. One to 2 feet high, with one to fifteen or more nodding, rich scarlet flowers. It is propagated from seeds or scales. One of the quickest to bloom from seed. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

L. testaceum (*L. excelsum*). One of the most beautiful Lilies. Handsome nankeen-yellow flowers on a stalk 4 to 6 feet high. Thought to be a hybrid. A novel color in Lilies. N., 50 cts. each; P., 55 cts. each.

L. tigrinum. TIGER LILY. N., 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.; P., 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

L. —, var. splendens. By far the best form of Tiger Lily I have had. It is taller, with handsome, large flowers and a much healthier plant. Fine among shrubbery. N., 15 cts., each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.

L. Wallacei. See **L. elegans**.

LATHYRUS latifolius. PERENNIAL PEA, EVER-LASTING PEA. A very desirable perennial, and, though the flowers are not fragrant, like the sweet pea, they are very handsome, and will be found well worth growing. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

LIATRIS. GAY FEATHER, BUTTON SNAKEROOT. A group of plants of the composite family, with purple or nearly white flower-heads. Fine for the border, succeeding in any good soil. Liatris are easily grown from seed and last for years.

L. pycnostachya. PRAIRIE, or KANSAS GAY-FEATHER. Long, cylindraceous spikes of rose-purple flower-heads. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. spicata. Has spikes of good-sized purplish flower-heads, 6 to 15 inches in length. August N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. scariosa. One of the best. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

LINUM Austriacum. AUSTRIAN FLAX. Has pale blue flowers in June and July. It is a pretty border plant and remains for a long time in bloom. June. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. flavum. Is rather low in growth, with many branches, which terminate in a great number of bright yellow flowers. One of the best hardy perennials with yellow flowers. June and July. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

LOBELIA cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. The Cardinal Flower of our swamps and brooksides. Is one of the most striking of our wild flowers; often 4 feet high. Its elongated spikes of deep scarlet flowers attract attention in any place. Though naturally found in moist or boggy soil, it takes kindly to cultivation, and may be grown with success in any good garden

Lobelia cardinalis, continued

soil. August. The cardinal flower may be naturalized by sowing the seed in moist places where the surface is always moist, and even in partial shade, where it will grow without care. It is like the Fringed Gentian in this respect, but will do with more shade than the Gentian. It should be shaded for three to four days after transplanting. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt., 3 for 20 cts.

LUPINUS polyphyllus. Has good-sized spikes of handsome blue flowers in June; attains a height of 3 feet and is a desirable plant for the border, or to grow among shrubbery. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.



Lilium tigrinum, var. splendens

Taken in our Nursery

Lupinus polyphyllus, var. **albus**. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

L.—, var. **Morheimi**, is a new form with rose-colored flowers. A desirable new flower. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

LYCHNIS. ROSE CAMPION. A showy class.

L. alpina. Has pink flowers, in close, compact heads, half an inch wide. Plant about 6 inches high. A native of the Alps. May. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. Chalcedonica. MALTESE CROSS, JERUSALEM CROSS, SCARLET LIGHTNING. Two or 3 feet high, with white or scarlet flowers in good-sized corymbose heads. Give it a rich soil, and it will bloom all summer. June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.



Malva moschata

Lychnis Flos Cuculi. RAGGED ROBIN. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. dioica (*L. diurna*, var. *rosea*). About 2 feet high; rose-purple flowers. A native of Britain; hardy, showy. Naturalized along woodland walks or half-shaded borders, it will live and make a good showing while in bloom. May and June. N., 10 cts. each; P., 12 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

LYSIMACHIA nummularia. MONEY-WORT, CREEPING CHARLEY, CREEPING JENNY. Low-creeping herb, useful for rustic vases or shady places. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

LYTHRUM Salicaria, var. *roseum superbum*, ROSE-STRIPE. A rose-colored form of *L. salicaria*—a native of England, where it is found growing on the margins of lakes and streams. Height, 3 to 5 feet, bearing leafy spikes of rose-purple flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

MALVA moschata. MUSK MALLOW. Flowers rose or white, about 2 inches wide, in terminal axillary clusters; height about 2 feet; branching. A handsome perennial native of Britain. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

MERTENSIA Virginica. VIRGINIAN COWSLIP, BLUE BELLS. A foot or two high, with dark green foliage, and loose panicles of rich, blue-purple flowers in early spring. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

MONARDA. HORSEMINT.

M. didyma. OSWEGO TEA, BEE BALM, FRAGRANT BALM. Cardinal-red flowers in large, showy heads two or more inches across, on leafy, angled stems about 3 feet high, and when massed for distant effects against a dark background, give bright, semi-tropic garden pictures in summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

M. fistulosa. WILD BERGAMOT. Three to 4 feet, with light purple flowers. Common westward. August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

MYOSOTIS. FORGET-ME-NOT.

M. alpestris Victoria. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

M. scorpioides, var. *semperflorens* (*M. palustris*). TRUE FORGET-ME-NOT. A fine plant for gardens or for moist, wet grounds. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

CENOTHERA. EVENING PRIMROSE.

C. fruticosa. Large, deep yellow flowers. Plant 3 to 5 inches. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz., \$6 per 100. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.



Field of Festiva Maxima Peonies

Oenothera Missouriensis. A low, caulescent perennial with decumbent stems and bearing many large axillary yellow flowers. A very permanent plant in well-drained, sandy or gravelly soil, but not difficult to establish in any good garden soil. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. A rather low Japanese evergreen, with obovate-cuneate leaves and whitish flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

PÆONIA albiflora (*P. Chinensis*). CHINESE PEONIES. Among the many popular herbaceous plants it would be hard to find one that fits into any position in the garden or grounds like the Peony. The gorgeous display of flowers in their season is very effective, while the dark green foliage is at all times attractive. What better frontage for shrubs or, in fact, for any large or small plantation than Peonies? They are also well suited to massing in beds by themselves. While Peonies may be planted with good results in spring or fall, there is probably no better time than from August 20 to the middle of September. Give the borders or beds a deep and thorough spading; yes, trench the ground, working in a liberal supply of the best decomposed manure, and again a top-dressing of the same in the spring. Avoid planting too deep; a couple of

Pæonia albiflora, continued

inches of earth over the buds is sufficient. Don't expect too much of them the first year. They are a little slow in their growth, but after a couple of seasons, if they have been well cared for, you will have no reason for regretting the extra pains in setting. They bloom in June.

American Beauty. Fine double rose. N., 20 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

August Mieliez. Pale red and blush. N., 45 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

Baron Rothschild. Double shell-pink, white center. N., 20 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

Ben Harrison. Rose. N., 25 cts. each; P. 30 cts. each.

Canistota. Rose-salmon center. N., 50 cts. each; P., 56 cts. each.

Double Red. N., 25 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.

Double White. N., 40 cts. each; P., 45 cts. each.

Double Rose. N., 25 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.

Double Pink Mixed. N., 35 cts. each; P., 40 cts. each.

Duchess of Orleans. Pale red and bluish. A charming variety, with delicate salmon-tinted flowers. N., 75 cts. each; P., 80 cts. each.

Dr. Bretonneau. Large-flowering pink, with flesh center. N., 30 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.

Empress Augusta. Rosy pink, white center. N., 50 cts. each; P., 60 cts. each.



Double Red Peonies

Pæonia albiflora, continued

Faust. White, tinged pink. N., 60 cts. each; P., 65 cts. each.

Festiva. Like *P. festiva maxima*, only a little smaller. N., 30 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.

Festiva maxima. One of the best large white. N., 50 cts. each; P., 60 cts. each.

Golden Harvest. White, with yellowish center. N., 60 cts. each; P., 66 cts. each.

Hermes. A fine single pale blush form. N., 45 cts. each; P., 55 cts. each.

Lady Charlotte. This fine variety from Orleans lost its name in passing the custom house and was renamed as above. It is later than most kinds in blooming, with pale blush flowers. Very desirable. N., 65 cts. each; P., 70 cts. each.

L. Excellente. One of the fine double, dark red forms. N., 45 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

Lucretia. Double rose. N., 45 cts. each; P., 55 cts. each.

Mary Tudor. Deep red. N., 40 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

Pæonia albiflora, continued

Miles Standish. A Japanese variety. Shell-pink. N., 40 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

Mme Lebon. N., 60c. each; P., 65c. each.

Mutabilis. Pale pink. N., 35 cts. each; P., 40 cts. each.

Prince of Wales. A fine pink. N., 20 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

Prince of Salm Dyck. Soft rosy pink. N., 40 cts. each; P., 46 cts. each.

Professor Morren. Pale pink. N., 45 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

Purpurea. Fine double purple flowers. N., 40 cts. each; P., 45 cts. each.

Reevesii. A fine full double pink. N., 40 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

Rose de Gendbrugg. Pale rose. N., 75 cts. each; P., 80 cts. each.

Rosy Dawn. Single pale rose, a charming single form. N., 75 cts. each; P., 85 cts. each.

Rubra grandiflora. Dark rose. N., 35 cts. each; P., 40 cts. each.

Rubra plenissima. Pale pink. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

Sappho. Dark rose. N., 30 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.

Sophia Houston. Single Japanese pink. N., 40 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

The Bride. Large double white touched with pink. N., 75 cts. each; P., 80 cts. each.

Thomas Meehan. Rose, with lighter center. A beautiful flower. N., 50 cts. each; P., 55 cts. each.

Thorbecki. Fine double red. N., 40 cts. each; P., 45 cts. each.

Victoria. Double white. N., 40 cts. each; P., 46 cts. each.

Victor Lemoine. Deep double red. N., 30 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.

Wellington. Pale rose or pink. N., 30 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.

William I. Large, double dark red. N., 65 cts. each; P., 70 cts. each.

Pæonia Moutan (*P. arborea*). CHINESE TREE PEONY. Grows over 6 feet high unless cut back; much branched. N., 40 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

P. officinalis, var. *rosea plena*. N., 30 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.

P.—, var. *Single*. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

P.—, var. *purpurea*. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

P.—, var. *rubra plena*. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

P.—, var. *alba plena*. Pale blush; very charming. N., 50 cts. each; P., 55 cts. each.

P. tenuifolia, var. *fl. pl.* An early double Peony with deep scarlet flowers, but not so large as the ordinary sorts. N., 50 cts. each; P., 55 cts. each.

PANAX quinquefolia. GINSENG. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

PANSIES. See *Viola tricolor*.

PAPAVER nudicaule. ICELAND POPPY. White, reddish orange or common golden yellow flowers. Very hardy and a permanent perennial when established in congenial soil. May to November. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

P., var. **White.** N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

P., var. **Orange-Red.** N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

P. orientale. (ORIENTAL POPPY.) This is a most attractive plant, easy of culture, and with me has been one of the most permanent of perennials. A loamy or slaty soil with good drainage is right for it. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P., var. **Mahony.** The darkest carmine-purple. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

P., var. **Princess Victoria Louise.** Soft salmon-rose. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

P., var. **Royal Scarlet.** It is a fine hardy perennial, having great red flowers with dark center. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

P. pilosum. A good perennial, with flowers about 3 inches in diameter, of a brick-red, with pale spot at base of petals. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

PARADISEA Liliastrum, var. major (*Anthericum Liliastrum*). ST. BRUNO'S LILY. The pure white flowers are as nearly the shape of those of the Madonna Lily as any, but small in comparison. It is a more permanent plant, however. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

PARNASIA. GRASS OF PARNASSUS.

P. Caroliniana. Has pretty white flowers on stems of good length, and broad, oval leaves. It needs considerable moisture, and prefers a sandy soil. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts.

PENTSTEMON. BEARD-TONGUE. This genus comprises a large number of variously colored flowers. Few genera among the popular hardy perennials afford a greater number that are so attractive. Their natural gracefulness, variety of colors, and great abundance of flowers, make them useful in many places. They like a sandy soil, with leaf-mold intermixed, and plenty of moisture in summer, but in winter good drainage is essential. Though hardy as a rule, too much frost with an excess of moisture in winter seems to be fatal to most of this genus.

P. acuminatus. Lilac or violet flowers in July; stems erect, about a foot high. One of the best. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

P. barbatus, var. Torreyi. About 2 feet high; showy flowers. Red or scarlet. One of the most attractive. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

Pentstemon grandiflorus. One of the showiest, with thick leathery leaves at base of stems and lengthy one-sided spikes of large lilac or purple showy flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

P. hirsutus (*P. pubescens*). A foot or two high according to the richness of soil. Flowers dull violet or purple, often nearly white. Natural to dry, rocky ground. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

P. lævigatus (*P. digitalis*). Common on moist grounds in the West. Though not so showy as some, its flowers are quite abundant, nearly white; a trifle more than an inch in length. Moist, sandy soil is its choice. June. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

P. glaber. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

P. ovatus. Two to 4 feet high; the stems are erect, but the flowers are slender; blue or purple. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

PETALOSTEMON purpureum. A rather interesting plant, native to dry prairies, with violet-rose flowers. A permanent plant in dry soil. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

PHLOX paniculata. HYBRID PHLOXES. Many of the best hardy perennials are of this genus. Dwarf species, like *P. subulata* and its varieties, are useful in rockwork. The taller sorts, of *P. paniculata* and *P. maculata*, give some most delicate and varied colors, and are prized as among the most staple and beautiful garden perennials.

Mixed Hybrids. Of many colors. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Also the following named Phlox varieties, at N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., P., 18 cts.

each, \$1.75 per doz.

Ætna. A fine crimson, cherry-red eye.

Anna Crozy. One of the best whites.



Papaver nudicaule

Phlox, Hybrids, continued

- Arataxis.** Pink and white.
Ball of Fire. Bright deep red.
Brilliant. A fine clear blood-red variety.
Coquelicot. Large brilliant scarlet flowers, with red eye. One of the best of the new ones.
Eclaire. One of the best of the rosy magentas with flowers of thicker material than most other varieties.
General Chanzy. Bright pink, tinted salmon.
Independence. Large, pure white.
Jeanne d'Arc. Medium tall; white; late.
Josephine Gerbeaux. Large white, with cherry-red center.
Lothair. Salmon-red, carmine eye.
La Vague. Medium; pure mauve, with aniline-red eye.
Matador. Orange-scarlet, with cherry-red eye.
Moliere. Salmon-rose, deep rose eye.
Pantheon. Large, dark pink flowers; very fine.
Hanny Pfeiderer. Much like Josephine Gerbeaux but with larger flowers.
Professor Schlieman. Mauve, with carmine eye.
Richard Wallace. White, violet center.
Tapis Blanc. Pure white; extra-dwarf habit; large flowers.
The Queen. A fine tall white variety.
The Pearl. A fine white form with compact panicles.
Wm. Ramsey. Dark purple. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

Phlox suffruticosa, Miss Lingard. A fine free-blooming Phlox, coming into flower much earlier than other kinds and continuing in bloom through the season.

- P.—, var. **Perfection White.** Clear white, crimson center.
 P.—, var. **Dr. Hornby.** White, with lilac center.



Phlox paniculata



Phlox Tapis Blanc

Phlox divaricata, Perry's Var. This is an improved form of the ordinary Divaricata, having larger flowers and stronger growth. Has been offered as *P. Laphami*, which was a mistake. N., 20c. each; P., 23c. each.

P. divaricata. This species grows naturally in shade or partial shade, and does best in such a location. 6 to 12 inches high; flowers blue or lilac. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

P. pilosa. N., 15c. each; P., 18c. each.

P. reptans. A handsome, low-growing species, forming dense beds which, when in bloom, display a solid sheet of rosy red flowers. May to June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

P. subulata. MOSS PINK. Creeping and tufted, forming broad mats. Flowers of various shades from pure white to rosy red. May and June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P.—, var. **alba.** N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz.

P.—, var. **Wiltoni.** A pretty form of the Moss Pink with showy lavender blue flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

PHYSOSTEGIA Virginica. FALSE DRAGON HEAD. Flowers about an inch long varying in color from purplish red to pink and white. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. JAPANESE BELL FLOWER. Six to 15 inches high. Large solitary white or blue flowers at the ends of the branches. China and Japan. Summer. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

P.—, var. album. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

PODOPHYLLUM peltatum. MANDRAKE, MAY-APPLE. Is another good plant for shade. The flower is pure white or nearly so, of good size, but often hidden by the foliage. It has large, round, lobed, peltate leaves. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

POLEMONIUM Van Bruntia (*P. caeruleum*). JACOB'S LADDER. A fine border plant, with handsome blue flowers in early summer. May and June. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each; Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

Polemonium reptans. GREEK VALERIAN. Loose-panicked corymbs of blue or sometimes white flowers. Plant 6 inches high, blooming in spring. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

POLYGONATUM biflorum. SMALLER SOLOMON'S SEAL. One to 3 feet high; leaves ovate oblong or lance oblong, pale or glaucous underneath. Flowers greenish; fruit dark. A shade-loving plant which needs rich, dark soil. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

P. multiflorum. DAVID'S HARP, LADY'S SEAL. One to 3 feet high, with small white flowers. A nice plant for the wild garden. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

POLYGONUM amplexicaule. MOUNTAIN FLEECE. Strong-growing plant, 3 to 5 feet high. Flowers nearly white. Needs a little covering in Vermont. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

POTENTILLA rupestris. Flowers white. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

PRIMULA farinosa. Plants attain a height of 8 to 10 inches; flowers lilac or flesh-color, with yellow eye. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.

P. Mistassinica. Small and slender; 6 inches high, with flesh-colored flowers. A very dainty little plant, of easy culture in moist, sandy soil, which never gets dry. In any such ground, watered by springs where the surface is always moist, but not where water stands, this plant and the *P. farinosa* may be naturalized. If coarse grass or weeds get in, of course they would be smothered, but in many such places where the soil is too poor to support larger plants, these two may be established and will seed themselves and increase. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

P. officinalis. COWSLIP, or PALSY-WORT. (*P. veris* of Lehman and of Linnæus in part.) Flowers in various shades. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

P. Wulfeniana. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

PYRETHRUM hybridum. See **Chrysanthemum**.

RANUNCULUS acris fl. pl. A fine double form of common buttercup. N., 12 cts. each; P., 13 cts. each.

RHEXIA Virginica. MEADOW BEAUTY. Has bright purple flowers, in cymes, in July and August. Stems 6 to 12 inches high. N., 10 cts. each; P., 11 cts. each.

RUDBECKIA fulgida. One to 3 feet high; flowers orange-yellow with dark purple center. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.



Platycodon grandiflorum



Rudbeckia fulgida (see page 31)

Rudbeckia laciniata, var. "Golden Glow." This variety is one of the finest plants. Tall, with large, full, double, golden yellow flowers in great profusion. Two or three plants will soon make a fine clump. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

R. subtomentosa. Medium in height, rays yellow, disk dull brown. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

SALVIA. SAGE.

S. azurea, var. **grandiflora**. A most charming species, with delicate blue flowers in August. A permanent plant of easy culture. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

SANGUINARIA Canadensis. BLOODROOT. Has very pretty white flowers in early spring, an inch or two wide, followed by large heart-shaped leaves, which remain until autumn. It will do well in shade, and on this account is one of the most valuable for the shady corner. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

SAPONARIA officinalis. COMMON SOAP-WORT, BOUNCING BET. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

SARRACENIA purpurea. PITCHER PLANT, SIDE-SADDLE FLOWER. This handsome native of our northern bogs is one of the handsomest and probably the hardiest of Sarracenias. The leaves, or pitchers, are, when exposed to sunlight, of a handsome reddish purple, with light green spots, 2 to 6 inches long clustered at the base. From among them comes the naked flower-stalk 6 to 18 inches high, bearing a single, nodding, deep purple flower $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches wide. One of the best of bog plants; also fine for pot culture. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SEDUM. STONECROP. A very large genus, comprising more than a hundred species of plants, mostly hardy, and native of temperate or frigid regions. Their flowers are mostly white or yellow, sometimes pink or blue, usually in cymes but occasionally axillary.

S. acre. WALL PEPPER, MOSSY STONECROP. A pretty species for rockwork; well known and considerably used. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

S. album. A fine, delicate low species with white flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

S. Aizoon (*S. Maximowiczii*). Flowers yellow, opening in a dense, flat, spreading cyme, in late summer. Stems erect, about a foot high. Japan. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

S. hybridum. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

S. pallidum, var. **roseum**. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

S. reflexum. Flowering stems, 8 to 10 inches high; flowers yellow, three-fourths of an inch wide. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

S. spectabile, var. **purpureum**. This form is much better than the type, having larger and darker purple flowers and larger cymes. N., 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$2.40 per doz.

S. spurium coccineum. Rose-purple flowers; low-growing, nice for rocks. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

S. stoloniferum. A species from Asia Minor, with pink or white flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

S. Telephium. The common LIVE FOREVER of our meadows. Good for rocky, barren situations. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

S. ternatum. Stems spreading, 3 to 6 inches high. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

SEMPERVIVUM Brownii. Border plant forming dense tufts of thickened foliage. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

S. Pyrenaicum. Hen and Chickens. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

SILENE alpestris. ALPINE CATCHFLY. A low perennial, white-flowered plant, 5 or 6 inches high, forming tufts. A fine plant for the low border or rockwork. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

SMILACINA racemosa. Height 1 to 3 feet. Flowers white, in terminal racemes. Natural to moist coasts of the northern states. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

For *Spiraea*, *Filipendula* and *Aruncus*, see *Ulmaria* and *Aruncus*.

STACHYS lanata. WOOLLY WOUNDWORT. Flowers striped, in many-flowered whorls; leaves thick, soft and woolly. A fine border plant. June and July. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

STATICE latifolia. SEA LAVENDER. A handsome plant, 2 feet high, from a deep root. Scape much branched, panicle large and spreading, flowers blue in midsummer. As useful in cutting as the *Gypsophila*. A hardy and permanent plant, which should be given a deep soil, sunny position and left undisturbed. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

STOKESIA cyanea. STOKES' ASTER. A rare, hardy plant of the Aster family, 12 to 18 inches high. Surpassing beauty, with blue flowers an inch or so wide in August. The leaves are a rich green color gradually diminishing in size up the stem. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 16 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

TANACETUM vulgare, var. crispum, is the cut-leaved form of the common Tansy. It is rather interesting, both for the foliage and its flowers. A very permanent plant, spreading from the root. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

THALICTRUM aquilegifolium. FEATHERED COLUMBINE. An interesting species from Europe and Northern Asia, with white sepals and purple or white stamens. Attractive both in flower and foliage. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Thalictrum dasycarpum. PURPLE MEADOW RUE. Two to 4 feet high, purplish stem. Flowers greenish and purple. Grows naturally in dry uplands, while *T. polygamum* is usually found on moist ground. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

T. dioicum. EARLY MEADOW RUE. One to 2 feet high; flowers purplish and greenish in ample panicles, dioecious, coming in April and May. Nice for planting in shade. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.

T. minus, var. adiantifolium. Not so large as most kinds, but with delicate fine foliage. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

T. polygamum. TALL MEADOW RUE. A stately plant, when grown in rich, moist soil. Flowers white; foliage good. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

THERMOPSIS Caroliniana. A member of the Pea family; 4 feet high, with bright yellow flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

TIARELLA cordifolia. FALSE MITERWORT, or FOAM FLOWER. A handsome plant in leaf and flower; quite hardy; easily increased, and at home in any moist, sandy soil. Fine for the shady corner, shady or sunny portions of the rockery, or, if not too dry, in full sun. Creamy white flowers, star-shaped, massed on stems well above the foliage. May. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

TRADESCANTIA Virginiana. SPIDERWORT. A good plant for decorative purposes among shrubbery or along the margins of woodland walks. After a time it forms fine, large clumps, 10 to 18 inches high, with numerous terminal umbels of large light blue flowers. N., 12c. each; P., 15c. each.

T. —, var. alba. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

TRILLIUM. WOOD LILY, WAKE-ROBIN. Early-flowering bulbous plants, which are generally fond of shade. Large, handsome, dark green leaves, which continue for a long time after the flower. If planted in spring, it should be done early. Autumn or late summer is the best time to transplant it, while the bulb is dormant. Spring.



Stachys lanata



Trillium undulatum

Trillium cernuum. NODDING TRILLIUM. About a foot high, bearing three leaves with a nodding white flower. N., 12 cts. each; P., 13 cts. each.

T. erectum. This is the common purple-flowered Trillium. One of the first in bloom. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

T.—, var. album. Finest of the white Trilliums, Grandiflorum excepted. N., 12 cts. each; P., 13 cts. each.

T. grandiflorum. Generally considered the best and probably a thousand of it are sold to a hundred of any other kind. A very charming plant, blooming in early spring and liking shade. N., 8 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz.; P., 9 cts. each, 65 cts. per doz.

T. petiolatum. A very interesting form with long petioles and purplish flowers from Oregon. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

T. sessile giganteum. A very fine white-flowered form from California, which seems as hardy as could be desired, and has beautiful leaves and flowers. N., 20c. each; P., 22c. each.

Trillium stylosum. Twelve to 18 inches high; slender; flowers rose. A fine form when well established. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

T. undulatum (*T. erythrocarpum*). PAINTED TRILLIUM. This native of cold, damp woods is more difficult to grow than most kinds. It needs leaf-mold and deeper planting. N., 12 cts. each; P., 13 cts. each.

TROLLIUS Asiaticus. GLOBE-FLOWER. Orange-yellow. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

T. Europæus. COMMON GLOBE-FLOWER. Stems 6 to 20 inches high, bearing, from June to August, handsome pale yellow flowers an inch or more wide. Nice for cutting. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

TUNICA Saxifraga. Has small, pink flowers in the greatest profusion. Nice for the low border or for rockwork. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ULMARIA filipendula (*Spiræa filipendula*). MEADOW SWEET, DROPWORT. Flowers white or rose outside; stem 2 to 3 feet high, grooved, erect, with a few small leaves. Tuberous-rooted, herbaceous perennial. June and July. A native of Europe. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

U.—, var. fl. pl. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

U. purpurea. One of the finest of the Meadow Sweets; 2 to 4 feet high. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

U. rubra, var. venusta. Sometimes called Prince's Feather. Two to 8 feet high. Flowers deep peach-blossom color, in compound panicles. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz.

UVULARIA grandiflora. BELLWORT. Ten to 18 inches high, forking above numerous light green leaves and pale yellow flowers. Spring. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12c. each, \$1.20 per doz.

VERATRUM viride. AMERICAN WHITE HELLEBORE. INDIAN POKE. This plant is interesting on account of the large green foliage which comes early in the spring. It grows 2 to 7 feet high with dense spike-like racemes of yellowish green flowers. The flowers are not showy



Verbascum nigrum

Veratrum viride, continued

but the foliage is good and it grows in damp, shady soil where little else would thrive. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

VERBASCUM nigrum. MULLEIN. Handsome bright yellow or white flowers in June. Plant 2 feet high. Western Asia. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

VERONICA incana. HOARY SPEEDWELL. Foliage conspicuously light tomentose, and flowers blue. A very pretty plant with much to recommend it. Useful for the rockery, border or geometrical garden. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

V. gentianoides. About 2 feet high, with palish blue flowers. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

V.—, var. pallidiflora. White flowers. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

V. longifolia. Two feet high; lilac flowers. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

V.—, var. subsessilis is by far the finest of the hardy Veronics. The flowers are large, and of an intense blue. A very decorative plant, quite permanent, and as hardy I believe as any in this list. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

V. spicata. Bright blue flowers in a dense spike. Europe. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

VIOLA. VIOLET.

V. alpestris. A delicate-flowered species from Switzerland, with white and yellow flowers. May to September. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

V. Canadensis. CANADIAN WHITE VIOLET. One of the best of wild Violets. Not rarely 18 inches high, branching and bearing numerous white and purple flowers. Fine for the shady corner. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

V. cornuta. HORNED PANSY. The recently added varieties of this charming plant have greatly enhanced its value as a class, which is distinct from the common Pansy. It is partial to moist soil, comes as readily from seeds as any class of plants. I offer the following at 12 cts. each. Add 15 cts. per doz. for postage, if by mail.

V.—, var. Blue.

V.—, var. Purple Queen.

V.—, var. lutea. One of the newer Tufted Pansies or Horned Violets, with yellow flowers. N., 12 cts.

V.—, var. Pavilio.



Viola alpestris

Viola cucullata. HOODED VIOLET. Blue flowers. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

V. pubescens. DOWNY YELLOW VIOLET. Six to 12 inches high, with broadly heart-shaped leaves and yellow flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

V. tricolor. PANSY. This is one of the most generally popular of cultivated flowers. It prefers a cool, moist bottom. N., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz.; P., 6 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz. Mixed seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

WALDSTEINIA fragarioides. BARREN STRAWBERRY. A low-growing plant with small yellow flowers and deep green leaves. Grows well in shade and forms dense tufts. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

YUCCA angustifolia, var. *recurvifolia*. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

Y. filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. One of the most effective perennials; leaves about an inch wide. Splendid pyramid of white, bell-shaped flowers in July. Four to 8 feet high. N., 20c. ea.

In setting perennials in hot, dry weather, if they can be shaded for a few days until the roots have caught hold of the soil, a larger portion of them will succeed.

Tender Plants

Suited to spring planting. They are lifted in autumn just after frost, and, after being well dried, the bulbs are stored in a warm, dry place. The flowers of nearly all are brilliant and showy.



Gladioli

BESSERA elegans. MEXICAN CORAL DROPS. Its coral-like flowers are in umbels, bell-shaped, ten to fifteen per plant. Stems 1 to 2 feet high. Needs dry, sandy, or gravelly soil and sun. N., 6c. each, 50c. per doz.; P., 7c. each, 55c. per doz.

CANNAS. *Austria.* Golden yellow; very fine.
Alphonse Bouvier. Deep, velvety crimson.
Chas. Henderson. Crimson; of uniform habit.
Florence Vaughan. Yellow, spotted crimson.
James Veitch. Color fine carmine-scarlet, with large bronze foliage.

Paul Marquant. Salmon-pink.

In ordering Cannas, please say whether you wish started or dormant roots.

Prices of each variety: N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

DAHLIAS—

A. D. Livoni. Double clear pink.

Arabella. Sulphur, tipped pink; double.

Blue Oban. Reddish violet, purplish shadings.

Grand Duke Alexis. Massive, large, quilled flowers, ivory-white, tinted pale lavender. 20 cts. each.

Keystone. Pink, striped crimson.

C. W. Burton. A fine bright yellow.

Snow Queen. Single pure white.

William Agnew. Dazzling rich scarlet.

Price of each variety: N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

GALTONIA candicans (*Hyacinthus candicans*).

SUMMER HYACINTH. I have placed this plant in former years among the hardy sorts, and it is so as much as many of the Japan lilies, but without protection it kills out in open winters in Vermont. It is as easily wintered in soil in the cellar as a gladiolus. It has large, pure white, pendent, funnel-shaped flowers in long racemes. They are fragrant, and the whole raceme is not out at one time. South Africa. N., 8 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; P., 10 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz.

CLADIOLI. This is a very useful class of bulbs for spring planting, from the fact that the flowers are not only among the most showy in their season, but also because, by making a succession of plantings, the season may be prolonged until frost. Some of the later hybrid sorts are exquisitely delicate in their rich tints. They are most effective when massed among plants of similar character. They alternate with cannas very nicely, or with hybrid phloxes, roses or dahlias. They like a deep, rich soil and sheltered position. Plenty of manure should be worked into the soil, but not allowed, in its fresh state, to come in contact with the bulbs, as it causes them to decay. August.

America. Beautiful flesh-pink; large flowers; one of the best ever produced. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

Attraction. Dark, rich crimson, white center. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each.

Blanche. Large pure snow-white, faintly marked. N., 25 cts. each; P., 27 cts. each.

Canary Bird. Fine canary-yellow. N., 15 cts. each.

May. Almost pure white, marking of bright rose-crimson. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

Brenchleyensis. Red. N., 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.; P., 7 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz.

Easter. White, with lemon tinge. N., 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.; P., 7 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz.

Salem. Salmon-pink, maroon blotch. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

Childsii. N., 8 cts. each, 60 per doz.; P., 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; P. indicates PREPAID



Cypridium hirsutum (spectabile) (see page 38)

Gladioli, continued

Fine Mixed. A mixture of most of the more showy kinds, with many of the most delicate colors. N., 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.; P., 7 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$2.25 per 100.

Pink and Rose Shades. N., 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; P., 6 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz.

Scarlet and Red Shades. N., 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; P., 6 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz.

Striped and Variegated Shades. N., 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; P., 6 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz.

White and Light Shades. In this lot are most of the better light and white-flowered sorts. N., 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; P., 6 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz.

Yellow and Orange Shades. N., 8 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz.; P., 9 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

MILLA biflora. MEXICAN STAR-FLOWER. A fine Mexican summer-flowering bulb. A group is almost invariably in bloom after the middle of summer until frost. The flowers, which are borne on long stems, are waxy white, star-shaped, 2 inches wide, of good substance, enlivened by a frost-like sparkle; durable, and

Milla biflora, continued

have a delightful fragrance. Excellent for cutting, as they last several days. N., 8 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; P., 9 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz.

TRITONIA (Montbretia) crocosmæflora. One of the most floriferous of summer-flowering bulbs. Flowers orange-scarlet; very pretty. August and September. N., 5 cts. each, 20 cts. per doz.; \$1 per 100; P., 6 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz.

TIGRIDIA. TIGER-FLOWER. Natives of Mexico and South America. Very striking showy flowers from bulbous roots, blooming in July and August. The flowers last only a day, but come in continuous succession over quite a period. The bulbs are tender and should be dug before there is danger of frost reaching them, dried off well, and stored in a warm, dry place.

T. conchiflora. Yellow, with crimson spots.

T. pavonia grandiflora. Bright crimson, with yellow spots in center.

T. grandiflora alba. White, yellow center, and with crimson spots.

Either of the three: N., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; P., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz.

Hardy Terrestrial Orchids

This charming hardy group contains some of the most showy hardy plants in cultivation. Cypripediums, for example, are among them. They are very easy to manage, and exceedingly attractive when in flower. No class of plants has more admirers, and all who have had the pleasure of seeing them growing will have been struck with the lovely and varied coloring of some of this family. To see them growing in their habitat, where nature has placed them, is a treat which comparatively few can enjoy, but with a little trouble we may have the pleasure of their flowers at home in our garden—a treat well worth its cost. The Cypripediums and some others are suited to pot-culture, and, with now and then an exception, force well.

APLECTRUM hyemale. PUTTY ROOT, ADAM AND EVE. Flower stalks 10 to 15 inches high with about ten flowers which are yellowish, tinged with madder purple. By the time the flowers are fully developed the single leaf at the base of the stem has faded or turned yellow and soon disappears, to come up again in October. Not a showy plant but rather interesting and of easy culture in the shade where the soil is not too dry. N., 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

CYPRIPEDIUM parviflorum. SMALL YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER. One of the best native orchids; 6 to 15 inches high, with one or more bright yellow flowers. The brown-purple spiral petals contrast nicely with the yellow lip; fragrant. Does well in sandy soil, with a mixture of peat or leaf-mold; like some shade. May and June. N., 20c. each; P., 22c. each.

C. pubescens. LARGE YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER. Resembles *C. parviflorum*, but is larger than that variety. Does well in almost any soil; likes some shade. One of the easiest to manage, and the most permanent when well set. It should be in every collection of hardy plants. May and June. N., 20c. each; P., 22c. each.

The most of these Orchids are quite permanent when established in the right soils. I have seen one or two of the Lady's-slippers planted where they lasted five years; in one case, even sixteen years.

Cypripedium hirsutum (C. spectabile). SHOWY LADY'S-SLIPPER. This is the grandest of all terrestrial Orchids. The flowers are borne on leafy stems 2 feet or more high. The pouch is much inflated, of a deep rose-purple or almost white, while the sepals or petals are white. As well suited for forcing in peat as for out-of-doors, in a moist situation. Plants will bloom the first year. June. When given proper conditions and treatment, they increase from year to year. N., 30 cts. each; P., 33 cts. each.

C. montanum. A very attractive kind from the Northwest—Oregon and Washington. It has sweet scented almost white flowers, often two or three on a stalk. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each.

EPIPACTUS pubescens (Goodyera pubescens). RATTLESNAKE PLANTAIN. Reticulated leaves, which are very pretty, are clustered at the base, from which springs a stalk 12 or 18 inches high, terminating in a close spike of white flowers. The flowers are pretty enough in their season, but the leaves, lasting fresh through the winter, are very attractive. Needs shade and peat or leaf-mold. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.



Hardy Ferns

The greater portion of the Ferns of the world grow in the warmer countries. The number of species decreases as we go north. Only 40 to 50 of the 2,500 said to have been discovered in the world are suited to outdoor culture in ordinary soils and situations. But with these comparatively few, which are quite hardy so far as cold weather is concerned, we have enough to make a very good showing. Ferns, as a rule, do well in shade, and for filling places where grass and other things cannot be grown they are invaluable. It is necessary to give them a good, dark soil, say a mixture of sand, leaf-mold and turf loam, and also to have the soil moist about their roots, with perfect drainage. A shady corner under a maple tree, whose roots reach every point for a long distance in all directions, would not be a very good place to set Ferns—better place them in full sun; but this sort of shade is not the only shade to be found around most homes. When leaf-mold is not to be had, a well-decayed peat will take its place, or a fine chip dirt, well decayed, is excellent. Ferns do well set in spring, but they may be set in midsummer by cutting back the fronds, and will so establish themselves before winter as to make a fine showing the following year. The rockery is a proper place for many Ferns. Indeed, it is the only place for some, if we would give them the same sort of home that they have when growing wild. They grow stronger and more beautiful yearly.

I do not advise planting Ferns in autumn. Better plant the last of July than after the first of September. It seems important that with a new root-growth must come a corresponding growth of fronds, and after September 1 not many fronds will come; but, any time before the middle of August, Ferns with full-sized fronds may be taken up, the fronds cut back to the root and set, and, if kept watered, a new growth of fronds will come, and by winter the Fern is well established. I have set established Ferns—such as had been grown a season in the nursery—in autumn, and had most of them live. If setting is done in autumn, I advise covering well with leaves and brush.

I can not send these Ferns after the fronds are full- or half-grown for the same amount of postage herein estimated, for the reason that, in order to have the fronds go without injury, considerable more packing must be used. For late orders by mail, double postage should be sent, or we must cut back the fronds.

I shall always endeavor to give each customer full money value, whether the order is large or small and, in all cases where the customers feel that they have reason to complain, I shall thank them to inform me of it. If the fault lies with me, I shall be glad to make matters right.

ADIANTUM pedatum. MAIDENHAIR FERN. One of the most popular species of hardy sorts. It makes a good pot-plant, and is at home in almost any good garden soil where sufficient moisture is near, and drainage as well. It grows naturally in shade and also in the sun. The chief characteristics of this Fern are its airy poise and delicate frond texture. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

ASPLENIUM angustifolium. SPLEENWORT. A fine, tall Spleenwort, growing in moist ravines, and often 3 feet high. Needs shade and a moist, rich soil. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. platyneuron (*A. ebeneum*). Usually 9 to 15 inches high when fairly established. A fine little Fern, with narrow evergreen fronds, found on rocky soil. N., 10 cts. each; P., 12 cts. each.

A. Filix-Femina. LADY FERN. Has a larger number of cultivated forms in Europe than any other of our common Ferns. One to 3 feet high, with fine, delicate fronds, and very hardy. Shade and sun are alike congenial, if soil is sufficiently rich and moist. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

A. acrostichoides (*A. thelypteroides*). SILVER SPLEENWORT. Attains a height of 3 feet and has fronds 3 to 5 inches wide. It is one of the Ferns which grow alone if in good, moist soil. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

ASPIDIUM cristatum. A small, narrow-fronded plant, which grows in moist meadows and swamps, but more commonly around old stumps and decayed trees in open meadows and pastures. It makes one of the best plants in cultivation. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 16 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.



Aspidium spinulosum

Aspidium cristatum Clintonianum. A much larger plant than the true type of *A. cristatum*; attains a height of 4 feet when grown under the most favorable conditions. It is usually found in shade. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

A. Filix-Mas. Is a large, well-shaped Fern, with fronds growing in a circle like those of the Ostrich Fern. One of the taller class, and one of the best. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

A. Goldieanum. Not rarely attains a height of 4 feet in its natural home. It is one of the finest Aspidiums. Moist, well-drained, loamy soil is good for it. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$2.05 per doz.

A. marginale. Quite common on rocky hillsides. Its large light green fronds have a bluish tinge and are very durable; cut specimens will keep a long time. Nice for rocky or shaded slopes, or, in fact, for any place where it may be grown. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

A. Noveboracense. Of medium size and more delicate structure than most of the larger Ferns. Its height in favorable locations is a little more than a foot. N., 12 cts. each; P., 14 cts. each.

A. spinulosum. Makes a fine plant for any corner where it may be made to grow. Its fronds are 1½ feet high, by 4 and 5 inches wide, and so delicately constructed as to be very handsome. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

A. Thelypteris. Varies much on different soils. Fronds are about 2 feet high, long and narrow. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

BOTRYCHIUM Virginicum. MOONWORT. One to 2 feet high in two segments; sterile segment from near the middle broadly triangular, fertile segment above. This fertile segment is less durable and is often gone while the sterile portion is still green. Native to rich woods. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus. WALKING LEAF. Is found on the margins of shaded cliffs or rocks, where the leaf-mold has formed a good black soil, and is always shaded. Where such locations can be imitated, it is a good plant. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera. BLADDER FERN. Its fronds are not rarely 2 feet long, but quite narrow. It is widest at the bottom and tapers to a narrow point at the top. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

DICKSONIA punctilobula (*D. pilosiuscula*). HAY-SCENTED FERN. Very abundant in the mountain pastures of New England. Delicate and easy of culture, it is one of the best. N., 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

ONOCLEA Struthiopteris. OSTRICH FERN. One of the most stately and one of the best for cultivation. Not rarely over 4 feet high, with handsome, dark green fronds growing in a circle,

Onoclea Struthiopteris, continued

forming in outline a handsome vase. It is not evergreen, but lasts until frost kills the fronds. It likes to be shaded part of the day, and will stand considerable moisture. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

- O. sensibilis.** SENSITIVE FERN. A common plant in moist ground; though nice to establish in some places, I do not consider it so good as many others. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

OSMUNDA. FLOWERING FERN. The Osmundas are a grand group of large, tall-growing Ferns, which, when established, in right soils and locations, make fine plants. *O. regalis* and *O. cinnamomea* grow in more moisture, as a rule, than *O. Claytoniana*; but, with good treatment and an intelligent selection of location, the three may be grown together. It will not be the first or second year that the full benefit comes from the planting of these species. After they are established, much handsomer fronds appear.

- O. cinnamomea.** CINNAMON FERN. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 25c. each, \$1.95 per doz.
O. Claytoniana. CLAYTON'S FLOWERING FERN. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 25 cts. each, \$1.95 per doz.
O. regalis. ROYAL FERN BUCKTHORN BRAKE. N., 15c. ea., \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18c. ea., \$1.60 per doz.

PHEGOPTERIS hexagonoptera. CLIFF BRAKE. (*Polypodium hexagonopterum*). HEXAGON BEECH FERN. Broader fronds, very delicate and pretty. Grows in any good, moist soil, where it will not get too dry and still have drainage. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

POLYSTICHUM. SHIELD FERN.

- P. Braunii.** Comes from the shaded brook-sides of the higher mountains of New England. A very handsome Fern, though not so common as most of the hardy sorts. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

P. acrostichoides (*Aspidium acrostichoides*). DAGGER FERN, CHRISTMAS FERN. A widely known species; its fronds are used by the trade in bouquets. One of the easiest to manage, and about the best evergreen hardy Fern we have. It grows on rocky, half-shaded hillsides and in swamps. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.05 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

WOODSIA ilvensis. RUSTY WOODSIA. Grows on dry, exposed rocks, forming large tufts, and is a pretty Fern. 5 to 6 inches high. N., 15c. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

W. obtusa. Has fronds a little wider than *W. ilvensis*. Easily managed. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.



Unfolding fronds of the Osmundas

Roses

Roses like a good, rich, deep loam. There is little danger of getting the soil too rich. Shallow, sandy or gravelly soils are not suited to them. When it is necessary to plant in such soils as these, an artificial compost should be made by taking out a foot and a half of this natural soil, and filling in with rich, heavy loam. In cold climates, Roses may be grown by banking up a foot or 18 inches just before winter. In spring this should be removed and the plants cut back as far as they are killed. Even the tender greenhouse Roses may be grown outside in this way.



Rosa setigera

Group I—Species

ROSA cinnamomea, var. fl. pl. CINNAMON ROSE. Double; has a rich spicy fragrance. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

R. rubiginosa. SWEETBRIER, or EGLANTINE. Handsome, single flowers. Both flowers and leaves very fragrant; 2 to 3 feet. 15 cts. each.

Rosa Virginiana (*R. lucida*). Two feet. Pink flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

R. rugosa. RUSSIAN ROSE. A very desirable and hardy species, with large, solitary red, or sometimes white, flowers, coming in long succession. It is not rare to see ripe fruit and flowers at the same time. Fruit large, orange-red to red; handsome in autumn. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

R. —, var. alba is a single white form. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

R. —, var. Madame Georges Bruant. This double white form of the Rugosa is a very beautiful flower. Blooms are fine. Perfectly hardy here. Grows 5 feet high. 35 cts. each.

R. —, var. Nova Zembla. This is a pale pink sport of the well-known hybrid Rugosa, Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. It is said to be equally hardy and early blooming as its parent, and with its fine fragrance is a grand acquisition. My stock at this time is extra-fine. 50 cts. each.

R. setigera. PRAIRIE ROSE. One of the best single Roses; hardy, and very charming in a mass; height about 6 ft. in rich soil. 30c. each.

R. Wichuraiana. CEMETERY, or MEMORIAL ROSE. A Japanese trailing species. Foliage firm and glossy green; a good bloomer. Flowers single, white. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Group II—Horticultural

Anna de Diesbach. Large, brilliant crimson, fragrant flowers. Plant of good habit and vigor. 35 cts. each.

Baltimore Belle (Climber). Flowers large, compact and fine; of pale bluish color. Very double and in clusters. 35 cts. each.

Baby Rambler, or **Dwarf Crimson Rambler**. It is claimed to be perfectly hardy and free from disease. It will out-class any other Rose in the length of its blooming season, being constantly in flower from early spring until frost. A first-class bedding-plant not over 18 inches high, with good-sized trusses of crimson flowers much like Crimson Rambler. 30 cts. each.

Baron de Bonstetten. Large velvety dark crimson. A strong grower with large fragrant flowers. 40 cts. each.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. A hybrid of the Rugosa. Flowers good-sized full double silvery pink. One of the most attractive of the new hardy Roses. I have had it winter here without any protection and I consider it one of the best for our northern climate. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Crimson Rambler. This vigorous grower attains a height of 10 to 20 feet in favored situations. The flowers are borne in good-sized clusters of a brilliant crimson color; in fact, a single cluster is a bouquet of itself. It has been quite hardy here, seldom killing back, except a little in the most trying winters. 35 cts. each.

Dorothy Perkins. This new climbing Rose has stood the last two Vermont winters and seems quite hardy. I have seldom seen a more desirable climber. The flowers are a beautiful clear shell-pink, borne in clusters of ten to twenty each, and over an inch wide. They have a delicious fragrance and are very durable. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Frau Karl Druschki. This charming new Rose is among the best of the double whites. If it has any fault yet seen, it is that it is too free in blooming. I would suggest thinning out the buds a little that larger blooms might be had, though the flowers are very large. 40 cts. each.

General Jacqueminot. Fragrant, large, very showy flowers of bright velvety crimson. 35 cts. each.

Hugh Dickson. A free, fragrant bloomer, with bright crimson shaded scarlet flowers. 40 cts. each.

Jubilee. Said to be one of the grandest dark red Roses yet offered. Was awarded a gold medal by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the best new Rose exhibited in fifty years. Hardy. 40 cts. each.

Lady Gay. Said to be a seedling of Crimson Rambler and resembles this parent in habit and vigor, but has flowers of a delicate cherry-pink, fading to a soft white. Its buds are cherry-pink, and it has a rich, deep green foliage. 35 cts. each.

Madame Plantier. This choice, full, double, pure white Rose is perfectly hardy here, and, though it flowers at one time only, produces its blooms in the greatest profusion. 35 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

Magna Charta. A hardy Rose. Handsome pink flowers in June. Large and fragrant. 35 cts. each.

Margaret Dickson. Soft creamy white. 35 cts. each.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; of good form; fragrant and free-flowering. 35 cts. each.

Paul Neyron. The flowers are very large, clear, deep rose and very double; the largest Rose. 40 cts. each.

Persian Yellow. Rather small flowers and foliage; bright yellow, nearly full flowers; very hardy. 35 cts. each.

Pink Rambler. 40 cts. each.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Dark velvety red flowers of good size and full. One of the best. 35 cts. each.



Dorothy Perkins

Rose. Harrison's Yellow. Strong plants. 40c. each.

Semi-Double Scotch. This old Rose has long been established in some of our Vermont homes. It is very hardy and produces plenty of good-sized yellow flowers. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry-red. Stems long, light green and almost smooth. Free-flowering. 35 cts. each.

White Rambler. 40 cts. each.

Yellow Rambler. 40 cts. each.

Our severe Vermont winters cut short the number of desirable Roses which can be grown without protection. I mean to offer only such as will stand our hardest winters.

TREES, SHRUBS and ROSES. These are too heavy for the mail, but they will be delivered at the express or freight office here, the purchaser paying transportation charges when goods are received.

Vines, Trailers and Climbers

MUST BE SENT BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS

AKEBIA quinata. 20 cts. each.

ARISTOLOCHIA macrophylla. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A fine climbing vine, with large, dark green leaves, flowers shaped like a pipe; purple and green. 60 cts.

A. tomentosa. A species with a smaller leaf, but an interesting and useful climber. 65 cts. each.

APIOS tuberosa. GROUNDNUT. A tuberous-rooted climber. Flowers purple. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; by mail, \$1.10 per doz.

CELASTRUS scandens. BITTERSWEET. A handsome, twining shrub, with dark green foliage and handsome orange-colored fruit. For covering old walls or stone-heaps. 25 cts. each.

C. orbiculatus. JAPAN BITTERSWEET. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CLEMATIS lanuginosa, var. Jackmani. Very handsome, large, dark purple flowers. A general favorite in the genus, and is the showiest and handsomest of all the Clematis.

C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Crimson.

C. Henryi. White.

Either of the above three in stong two-year-old plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Clematis orientalis (C. graveolens). A small, hardy climbing species from Chinese Tartary. Flowers pale yellow, solitary, of medium size; the only yellow-flowered Clematis. 25 cts. each.

C. paniculata. One of the handsomest species in cultivation; of strong, climbing habit, often 12 feet high, and covered with fragrant white flowers. A fine species; a native of Japan, and quite hardy. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C. Virginiana. VIRGIN'S BOWER, or OLD MAN'S BEARD. One of the hardiest, though not so free from blight as *C. paniculata*. 15c. ea., \$1 per doz.

C. vitalba. TRAVELER'S JOY. A hardy, single, white-flowered sort. 25 cts. each.



Clematis paniculata

Clematis Viticella. VINE BOWER. Flowers large, drooping; purple, blue, or rose-colored. Europe and Asia. Hardy. Grows 8 to 12 feet high, and covers a porch or trellis well. 25 cts. each.

C. Viorna, var. coccinea. SCARLET CLEMATIS. A fine southern species, with scarlet flowers. 35 cts. each.

HUMULUS Lupulus. COMMON HOP VINE. Very useful for covering bowers, or any place where the covering is not necessary for winter. It can be planted to run among shrubbery. Exceedingly fast grower, covering a large trellis in a short time. Heat, drought or insects do not trouble it. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; by mail, 15 cts. each.

LONICERA glauca. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

L. Periclymenum (L. Belgica on earlier lists). DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE. A very hardy species. Fragrant, yellowish white flowers. 30 cts. each.

L.—var. Belgica. SCARLET HONEYSUCKLE. A very fine, red-flowered form; almost shrubby. It is also quite hardy. 35 cts. each.

LYCIUM Chinense. MATRIMONY VINE. A desirable hardy climber, which is very handsome when covered with its scarlet fruit in autumn. 25 cts. each.

MENISPERMUM Canadense. MOONSEED. 15c.

PSEDERA (Ampelopsis) quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER, AMERICAN WOODBINE. This fine native is well known. Perfectly hardy and a quick grower. Fine for covering trellises or stone walls. Its beautiful green foliage turns to a charming dark red in autumn. It likes a rich, peaty soil, and responds quickly to high fertilization. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. (Ampelopsis) —, var. Engelmanni is a form which clings to rocks, and may be used where the Boston Ivy would not be hardy. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P. (Ampelopsis) tricuspidata (A. Veitchii). BOSTON IVY. Clings closely to wood or stonework; colors beautifully in autumn. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

TECOMA radicans (Bignonia radicans). TRUMPET CREEPER. Orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped, showy flowers. A tall climber. 20 cts. each.

VINCA major, var. variegata. Good for vases and for trailing over window-boxes; leaves glossy green, margined creamy white. Not quite hardy North. 20 cts. each.

V. minor cœrulea. For shady places; fine clumps. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

WISTARIA. KIDNEY BEAN. Strong-growing climbers that form thick, woody stems and climb high. Their spring bloom is produced in rich cascades, and they flower at intervals all summer.

W. Chinensis. Flowers large, not odorous, produced in great profusion on established plants. Native of China. 25 cts. each.

W. frutescens. 25 cts. each.

W.—, var. magnifica. 25 cts. each.



Berberis Thunbergii (see page 46)

Shrubs and Trees

BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT ONLY

We pack all shrubs and trees in such manner as to insure an order reaching its destination in good condition. Although we advise all to plant this class of stock as early as possible, we have taken up trees in full leaf, shipped them over 200 miles, and every one lived. We do not, however, encourage such late planting.

For an order of trees or shrubs requiring either a box or bale over three feet in length, we are obliged to charge at cost. Most trees and shrubs go by express in strong burlap bales, and they go very nicely this way. These bundles or bales being lighter than boxing, the express is less. Bales over three feet in length are charged for according to size from 15 cts. to 75 cts.; occasionally a very large bale will cost more.

Trees or shrubs sent with roots done in balls of earth in burlap cost more by express, on account of this extra weight, but are surer to live. We can ball any of the shrubs or small trees for 10 to 25 cts. extra, according to size, if customers order them sent this way. All shrubs or trees with ball of earth must be boxed. All good, healthy, nursery-grown stock. We furnish certificates of inspection of stock to those who desire it.

I am inclined to believe that shrubs and trees of the deciduous class may be transplanted with success much earlier in autumn than is generally supposed. I do not advise transplanting before the growth has ceased, but as soon as all growth is done, and before the leaves fall, I think transplanting can be done, and I do not consider it necessary to remove all the leaves. In fact, I believe that a part of the foliage left on the shrubs or trees is beneficial, and will aid them in making a root-growth, which would not occur after they are removed. I have had quite as good reports from this class of plants shipped with foliage all on as when sent late, after all leaves had been removed by frost.

ABIES balsamea. COMMON BALSAM. Plants a foot high, 25 cts.

A. concolor. Good plants, 2 ft. with ball, \$2 each.

ACER Ginnala. Small tree, or large shrub, with handsome foliage, turning scarlet in autumn. Much like the Japanese Maples in general effect. It makes a good tall shrub to give a touch of color in any border or bed of shrubbery. Plants, 3 to 5 feet high, 25 cts. each.

A. Negundo. BOX MAPLE, or BOX ELDER. A

A. Negundo, continued.

quick grower and makes a good shade tree. Plants 6 to 8 feet high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Acer Pennsylvanicum. MOOSEWOOD, STRIPED MAPLE. A small and slender tree, with light green striped bark, 5 to 7 ft., 40c. each, \$4 per doz.

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. A very ornamental and hardy species; attains a height of 50 feet; rapid in growth; needs good drainage. 5 to 7 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



Silver Maple

Acer rubrum. RED MAPLE. Usually a small tree, but it sometimes attains a large size. Native to swamps and moist woods. A quick grower, handsome in flower, and adapted to moist ground. Its foliage often turns scarlet in autumn. 3 to 4 feet, 20 cts.; 7 to 9 feet, 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

A. saccharinum. WHITE, or SILVER MAPLE. This fine ornamental tree is found growing along river banks, and in moist clay is a rapid grower. It will thrive in more places than the Sugar Maple. 7 to 9 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 10 to 12 feet, 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

A. spicatum. MOUNTAIN MAPLE. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each.

A.—, Wieri laciniatum. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE. Very ornamental. 8 to 10 feet, \$1 ea.

A. saccharum. SUGAR MAPLE. One of the finest Maples for decorative purposes or shade. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

A. Tataricum. 2 to 4 feet, 20 cts. each.

ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum. HORSE-CHESTNUT. 6 to 7 feet, \$1.25 each.

Æ.—, var. album plenum. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts. each.

AILANTHUS glandulosa. TREE OF HEAVEN. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each.

AMELANCHIER Canadensis. SHAD BUSH. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each.

AMYGDALUS. FLOWERING ALMOND.

Double Red, or Rose. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.
Double White. 50 cts. each.

BERBERIS Canadensis. 18 to 24 inches, 30 cts. each.

B. Thunbergii. The finest species in the genus, useful in many different ways. Plants 12 to 18 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

B. vulgaris. COMMON BARBERRY. 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

B.—, var. atropurpurea. Purple-leaved form. 18 to 24 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

BETULA alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. 10 to 15 feet, 75 cts. each.

B. lutea. YELLOW, or GRAY BIRCH. Plants 6 to 8 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cts. each.

B.—, var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. 6 to 7 feet, \$1.25.

B. alba, var. papyrifera. PAPER, or CANOE BIRCH. A large tree with white bark, but as a rule the bark is not white until the tree is several years old. In the early stages of the tree the bark is a yellowish green but with age it turns white. Trees 6 to 8 feet high, 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

B. populifolia. WHITE, GRAY, or OLDFIELD BIRCH. Not a very large tree, but often 30 feet high in good soil, with handsome white bark and foliage smooth and shining both sides. The bark of this tree turns white much earlier than it does with the Canoe Birch. Grows in poor sandy or rocky soil; commonest near the coast. Trees, 4 to 6 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB, CAROLINA ALLSPICE. 20 cts. each.

CARAGANA arborescens. PEA TREE. An interesting shrub, with fine, dark green, locust-like foliage and yellow, pea-shaped flowers. 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CASTANEA dentata. AMERICAN CHESTNUT. A large tree with spreading branches when given good soil and room to grow. It should be set several in a colony in order to produce fruit. It has often fruited when quite young here in the nursery. Plants 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each; 7 to 9 feet, 60 cts. each.

CEANOTHUS Americanus. NEW JERSEY TEA. Grows about 3 feet high, bearing terminal and axillary panicles of pretty white flowers. While it will grow in considerably moist ground, is found usually growing naturally in rather dry places. Plants 18 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CERCIS Canadensis. RED BUD. Tree attains a height of 40 feet. A desirable ornamental with rosy pink flowers. Plants 4 to 5 feet high, 50 cts. each.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica. WHITE FRINGE. 2 to 3 feet high, 45 cts. each.

CHAMÆCYPARIS pisifera, var. *filifera*. A pretty Japanese evergreen tree which has stood our Vermont winters for several successive years without injury. It has a fine dark green foliage somewhat like that of arborvitæ and is a desirable plant where evergreens are required. Plants 2 feet, with ball, \$1.25 each.

CLADRASTIS lutea. Tree with yellow wood and smooth bark, sometimes 50 feet high. Flowers white, fragrant. Plants, 8 to 10 feet high, 65 cts. each.

CLETHRA alnifolia. SWEET PEPPER-BUSH, WHITE ALDER. A shrub 3 to 10 feet high, growing near the coast from Maine to Virginia, and southward, bearing an abundance of handsome, fragrant flowers in summer. 18 to 24 inches, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

CORNUS. DOGWOOD, CORNELL.

C. alba, var. *Sibirica*. The bright coral-red branches make this a very pretty shrub in winter when the foliage is gone. Plants about 3 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

C. amomum. SILKY CORNELL. 3 feet, branching, 25 cts. each.

C. circinata. 30 to 40 inches high, 30 cts. each.

C. elegantissima. Variegated foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.

C. florida. FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Plants about 2 feet high, 35 cts. each.

C. sanguinea. 3 feet, branching, 30 cts. each.

C. stolonifera. RED OSIER, with red bark. 3 feet branching, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

C., var. *aurea*. Yellow bark. 55 cts. each.

C. mascula. 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each.

C. paniculata. One of the best native Cornels. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

COTONEASTER horizontalis. About 12 inches high, with small, dark, shiny green leaves. Fine for edging shrubbery. 30 cts. each.

CRATÆGUS Crus-Galli. COCKSPUR THORN. Plants 2 to 3 feet high, 25 cts. each.

C. coccinea. WHITE THORN. 18 to 24 inches, 30 cts. each.

C. cordata. WASHINGTON THORN. 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts. each.

C. Oxyacantha. ENGLISH HAWTHORN. Plants 4 to 6 feet high, 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

CYDONIA Japonica. JAPANESE QUINCE. This shrub when in flower makes a good hedge plant or is nice among other shrubbery. Flowers red. Plants 2 feet high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

DEUTZIA (crenata) scabra flora rosea plena. 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

D. gracilis. 15 to 20 inches, 25 cts. each.

D. Sp., var. *Pride of Rochester*. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

D. Lemoinei. 3 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

DIERVILLA candida. Flowers white, of good size, and very handsome. 2 feet, 35 cts. each.

D., Eva Rathke. Brilliant crimson. 2 feet, 40 cts. each.

Diervilla florida (Weigela rosea). A handsome Chinese shrub, with rose or white flowers in June 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

D. Lavalleyi has scarlet flowers. Plants 18 to 24 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

D. trifida. A low shrub with yellow flowers and oblong ovate leaves. Native from New Foundland to South Carolina. 15c. ea., \$1.20 per doz.

EVONYMUS atropurpureus. BURNING BUSH. Waahoo. Tree-like shrub, 6 to 12 feet. Ornamental in autumn because of its abundant crimson fruit drooping on long peduncles. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

E. radicans. 8 to 10 inches, 20 cts. each.

E. radican variegatus. 8 to 10 inches, 20c. each.

FAGUS sylvatica, var. *purpurea*. PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH. 4 to 5 feet. Trees this size are much more likely to live than larger ones. \$1.25 each.

FORSYTHIA suspensa. GOLDEN BELL. 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

F., var. *Fortunei*. This makes a more vigorous growth and has more upright or arching branches. Plants 3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

GENISTA tinctoria. DYER'S BROOM, GREEN-WEED. Flowers in spicate racemes. Plants 1 to 2 feet high, with round, erect branches and smooth lance-shaped leaves. A native of Europe and Asia. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

GLEDITSCHIA triacanthos. HONEY LOCUST. Plants 6 to 8 feet, 45 cts. each.

GINKGO biloba. MAIDENHAIR FERN TREE. A tall-growing hardy tree, with horizontal branches. Very picturesque because of its curious maiden-hair-like leaves. Plants 3 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each.



Deutzia crenata

HALESIA Carolinianum. SILVER BELL TREE, SNOWDROP TREE. A handsome tree or shrub, with snowy white flowers. Plants 3 feet high, 25 cts. each.

HAMAMELIS Virginiana. WITCH-HAZEL. A fine, tall shrub, which blooms just before winter. Good plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HYDRANGEA arborescens (*H. urticifolia*). 18 to 24 inches high, 30 cts. each.

H.—, var. **sterilis.** AMERICAN EVER-BLOOMING HYDRANGEA. Good plants. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

H. paniculata, var. **grandiflora.** One of the most popular hardy shrubs, and is quite hardy even north of Vermont. It is a fine decorative plant, either grown as a shrub or trained into tree form, when it sometimes reaches a height of 8 to 10 feet. I have sold more of this in the past five years than of any other shrub. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; tree form, best plants, 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz. Smaller plants, 12 to 15 inches. 15 cts. each.

ILEX verticillata. WINTERBERRY, or BLACK ALDER. A pretty shrub 4 to 5 feet high, chiefly ornamental on account of its red fruits, which last after the leaves are off, and often nearly all winter. Plants 12 to 18 inches, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



Kalmia latifolia

KALMIA latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL, or CALICO BUSH. One of the most desirable evergreen shrubs; 4 to 8 feet high, bearing in May and June a profusion of large, showy, deep rose or nearly white flowers. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

LARIX Americana (Larch). 3 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

L. decidua (*L. Europæa*). EUROPEAN LARCH. Plants 6 to 8 feet high, 65c. each, \$6.50 per doz.

LEDUM Groenlandicum. LABRADOR TEA. 25c. ea.

LIGUSTRUM Iibota. Hardy in Vermont; nice for hedges. Plants 2 to 3 feet high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

LONICERA Morrowi. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

L. oblongifolia. SWAMP FLY HONEYSUCKLE. 2 to 3 feet, with cream-colored flowers, light green, oblong leaves and reddish purple berries. 25 cts. each.

L. (glaucæ) dioica. A hardy kind, native to rocky ground from Maine to Manitoba. Smooth with glabrous and glaucous leaves and greenish yellow or purplish flowers. 25 cts. each.

L. Tatarica. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Plants 2 to 3 feet, stocky. 55 cts. each, 2 for \$1.

MAGNOLIA Soulangeana. One of the best and rather hardy. Has stood the winter here. Plants 2 to 3 feet, with balls, \$2 each.

MYRICA cerifera. BAYBERRY, WAX MYRTLE, CANDLEBERRY. An interesting shrub, with fragrant foliage, the crushed leaves emitting a very pleasing odor. Plants about a foot high, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

NEGUNDO aceroides. See *Acer Negundo*.

PHILADELPHUS aurea. GOLDEN SYRINGA. The color of this shrub is very attractive during the early summer. Plants 18 to 24 inches high, 30 cts. each.

P. coronarius. MOCK-ORANGE, SYRINGA. Grows from 2 to 10 feet high. A handsome species from the south of Europe. Plants 2 to 3 feet, stocky, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P. pubescens (*P. grandiflorus*). 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

P. Lemoiniei. Very fragrant, white flowers, in short racemes, literally covering the branches. 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

PHYSOCARPUS aureus. GOLDEN SPIRÆA. 1 to 2 feet, 30 cts. each.

P. opulifolius. NINEBARK. A fine native shrub, 5 to 10 feet high, with umbel-like heads of white flowers in June. Plants 2 feet high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

PICEA Canadensis. WHITE, or CAT SPRUCE. This is a handsome tree, 15 to 45 feet in height, somewhat like the Balsam in aspect. Plants, 2 to 2½ feet, with balls, 50 cts. each.

P. excelsa (*Abies excelsa*). NORWAY SPRUCE. A tall-growing tree of rapid growth; hardy and handsome. Nice for a boundary tree. 1 foot, plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. A few 2 to 3 feet, with balls, 55 cts. each.



Rhododendron Catawbiense

- Picea excelsa**, var. **aurea**. 2 feet, with ball, \$1 each.
P. —, var. **inverta**. 1 foot with ball, 60 cts. each.
P. pungens, var. **Kosteriana**. KOSTER BLUE SPRUCE. 15 to 18 inches, with ball of earth, \$2 each; 20 to 28 inches, with ball of earth, \$3 each.
P. rubra. RED SPRUCE. This is the Spruce of the Green Mountains. Plants, 12 to 15 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

PINUS Banksiana. JACK PINE. Sometimes a tree 70 feet high, but usually a dwarf, shrubby tree. Plant 20 inches high, 30 cts. each.

P. excelsa. 1 to 2 feet, 35 cts. each.

P. strobus. WHITE PINE. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.

P. sylvestris. SCOTCH FIR. Tall, sometimes 70 feet high; a most important timber tree of Europe. Plants 2 feet, 35 cts. each.

P. Virginiana. JERSEY PINE. 1 to 2 feet, 35c. ea.

POPULUS deltoides, var. **Carolinensis**. CAROLINA POPLAR. Forms a straight, upright or pyramidal head. Differs from the cottonwood in its strict appearance and rapid growth. Distinct. Nice plants, 4 to 7 feet, 25 cts. each \$2.50 per doz.; 9 to 12 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

P. balsamifera. BALSAM POPLAR, TACAMAHAC. Plant 8 to 10 feet, 50 cts. each.

Populus Bolleana. 5 to 7 feet, 35 cts. each.

P. nigra, var. **Italica**. LOMBARDY, or ITALIAN POPLAR. Plants 6 to 8 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 5 to 6 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

PYRUS arbutifolia. A pretty shrub, with white flowers, followed by scarlet fruit in autumn. 25 cts. each.

P. Aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each; 6 to 7 feet, 70 cts. each.

QUERCUS macrocarpa. BURR, or MOSSY-CUP OAK. Majestic tree with massive, spreading branches. 5 to 7 feet, \$1 each.

Q. rubra. RED OAK. 4 feet, 40 cts. each.

RHODODENDRON Catawbiense. Shrub 3 to 6 feet high, with oval or oblong leaves and handsome lilac-purple flowers in June. Plants 1 foot, 60 cts. each; 2 feet, 95 cts. each.

R. maximum. ROSE BAY, GREAT LAUREL. This handsome shrub grows naturally in Vermont and New Hampshire, but never attains the large size here that it does in the South. Flowers pale rose or white, showy; leaves thick, 4 to 8 inches long, deep green. Plants 2 feet high, 75 cts. each.

R. arborescens. Deciduous leaves and pale rose-colored flowers in June. One of the brightest shrubs of early spring. 35 cts. each.



Spiraea Van Houttei

Rhododendron nudiflorum. PINXTER FLOWER. A handsome shrub, 2 to 10 feet high. It forms clumps. The flowers are very handsome, and vary in color from nearly white to dark purple. 25 cts. each.

R. Vaseyi. A very fine species from the Alleghenies, with pink and rose flowers coming before the leaves. Plants 12 to 18 inches, 45 cts. each.

R. viscosum. SWAMP PINK, WHITE HONEY-SUCKLE. 4 to 10 feet high; white flowers in May. Good plants 18 to 24 inches high, 35 cts. each.

R. punctatum. Pink- or white-colored flowers. 12 inches, 60 cts. each.

RHUS Canadensis (R. aromatica). FRAGRANT SUMAC. A straggling shrub, 3 to 5 feet high. Especially adapted to dry, rocky banks. Plants 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

R. Cotinoides. SMOKE TREE. Shrub bearing delicate fringe-like flowers, which, when in full bloom, produces the appearance of a cloud of smoke. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

R. glabra, var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED SCARLET SUMAC. A handsome form, with finely cut foliage. 30 cts. each.

R. typhina. STAGHORN SUMAC. The coloring of the foliage of this plant in autumn is very fine. It is useful to plant around rocky corners or to screen any unsightly object. Good collected plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

R.—, var. laciniata. A very attractive form, with finely divided foliage and turning to a handsome orange-red in autumn. 45 cts. each.

ROBINIA hispida. ROSE ACACIA. A shrub 3 to 8 feet high, with bristly branches and stalks, and large, deep rose-colored flowers in May and June. 25 cts. each.

RUBUS odoratus. PURPLE-FLOWERING RASPBERRY. Attains a height of 3 to 5 feet, and bears large, showy, rose-purple flowers in summer. 2-foot collected plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SALIX pentandra (S. laurifolia). BAY LEAF, or LAUREL-LEAF WILLOW. Grows 8 to 20 feet with shining lanceolate dark green leaves. A fine showy foliage. Makes a nice screen for any unsightly object. Plants 3 to 5 feet, 30 cts. each.

S. vitellina. 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each.

SAMBUCUS Canadensis. COMMON ELDER. Collected plants only. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

S. Sp.—, var. aurea. GOLDEN ELDER. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.

S. racemosa. RED-BERRIED ELDER. On account of the fine clusters of dark red fruit and dark green foliage this makes a fine showing among other tall shrubs. The fruit stays on well. Plants 3 to 4 feet high, 35 cts. each.

SORBARIA sorbifolia (Spiraea sorbifolia). Flowers white, in panicles. July and August. Grows 3 to 6 feet high, and is a native of Siberia. 2 to 3 foot plants, 25 cts. each.

SPIRÆA. MEADOW SWEET.

S. arguta. This is one of the finest of hardy shrubs, ranking with Van Houttei and Thunbergii for beauty. Plants 2 feet high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

S. Billardii. 18 to 36 inches high, 20 cts. each.

S. Bumalda. Plants 2 feet high, 25 cts. each.

S.—, var. Anthony Waterer. 2 feet, 25 cts. each.

S. Japonica callosa alba. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

S. Margaritæ (S. callosa superba). 2 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

S. opulifolia. NINEBARK. See **Physocarpus**.

S. prunifolia, var. fl. pl. 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. Thunbergii. One of the handsomest. Branching with many delicate white flowers; the handsome foliage turns in autumn to a reddish yellow tint. 18 to 24 inches, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.

S. trilobata. 15 to 24 inches. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

S. Van Houttei. BRIDAL WREATH. A beautiful hardy shrub, with a profusion of white flowers in June. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

STAPHYLEA trifolia. BLADDER NUT, STAFF TREE. 15 cts. each.

SYMPHORICARPOS orbiculatus. INDIAN CURRANT, or CORAL BERRY. Flowers tinged with rose, in short axillary clusters. 25 cts. each.

S. variegatus. Plants 12 to 15 inches high, 25 cts. each.

Symphoricarpos racemosus. SNOWBERRY. A pretty shrub, with rose flowers, which are followed in autumn with handsome snow-white fruit. Quite hardy. Plants 3 feet high, 20 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

SYRINGA, Charles X. Violaceous red. 2 to 3½ feet, 75 cts. each.

S. Josikæa. Late-blooming; has bluish purple, fragrant flowers. All the Lilacs are handsome. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.

S. Persica. PERSIAN LILAC. 24 to 30 in, 40c. ea.
S.—, var. Mme. Casimir Perier. Beautiful double pearly white flowers. 18 to 24 inches, 45 cts. each.

S.—, var. Marie Le Graye. 25 to 36 inches high. White flowers. 60 cts. each.

S. vulgaris. Common purple Lilac. 2 feet. 25c. ea.

S. vulgaris alba. 12 to 24 inches high, 35c. ea.

TSUGA Canadensis. COMMON HEMLOCK. One of the most attractive of the evergreens. Fine for hedges, a beautiful boundary tree or in any position you may place it. Plants 12 to 18 inches high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 24 to 30 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. 3- to 4-foot plants, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz. All good transplanted stock.

THUYA occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ, WHITE CEDAR. 1 foot, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

TILIA Americana. LINDEN. 6 to 8 feet. 45c. ea.

ULMUS Americana. WHITE ELM. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each.

VIBURNUM acerifolium. 15 to 20 inches high, 20 cts. each.

V. cassanoides. 2 feet, 20 cts. each.

V. dentatum. ARROW-WOOD. 5 to 15 feet high; white flowers, dark purple fruits. The foliage is very good, being a bright shiny green. 2 to 3 feet high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

V. Lantana. WAYFARING TREE. This shrub, or low tree, sometimes attains a height of 20 feet. Flowers in white, dense cymes. Nice for dry places and limestone soil. Plants 2 feet high, 35 cts. each.

V. Lentago. SHEEPBERRY, or NANNYBERRY. Plants 2 to 3 feet high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

V. Opulus. HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY. Bushy plants, 2 feet high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

V.—, var. nanum. A dwarf form. Plants 8 to 10 inches high, 35 cts. each.

V.—, var. fl. pl. SNOWBALL. 2 to 3 feet high, 25 cts. each.

V. tomentosum. 2 to 3 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

V.—, var. plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. Plants 2 feet high, 30 cts. each.

WEIGELA. See *Diervilla*.

XANTHOXYLUM Americanum. PRICKLEY ASH. 1 to 2 feet, 15 cts. each.

Seeds of Annuals and Biennials

BIENNIALS MARKED WITH A STAR (*)

Annuals may often be used with perennials in filling in between, if colors do not conflict. When the first-year perennials are set, there is often much space which could be filled to good advantage with annuals. Later, when such perennials spread, this space would be taken up.

ALYSSUM maritimum, var. compactum. SWEET ALYSSUM. Trailing habit; flowers white. Pkt. 5 cts.

AMARANTUS caudatus. A giant species from Abyssinia, producing pendent tassels, of red, sometimes 2 feet in length. Pkt. 10 cts.

A. Gangeticus (*A. tricolor splendens*). An improved form, with more brilliant coloring. Fine ornamental plant. Pkt. 5 cts.

ARCTOTIS grandis. A charming new annual from southwest Africa. It forms a branching, bushy clump, 2 to 3 feet high, with handsome, large white flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

ASTERS, Chinese. These require rich soil for best results, though they will do on any ordinary garden soil.

American Branching, Rose King. Late flowering, bright rose on long stems. Pkt. 15 cts.

Violet King, American Branching. Large, violet-lilac flowers. Pkt. 15 cts.

American Branching, white. Pkt. 15 cts.

Globe-flowered Perfection—Mixed, Blood-red, White, Dark Violet. Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Asters, Japanese. In mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Ostrich Plume, Princess Victoria. Flowers very double of a Malmaison rose changing to white toward the points of the petals. Pkt. 20c.

Pæonia Perfection. Improved; of best grade. Pkt. 15 cts.

Reid's Improved Quilled, or Betteridge Prize. Pkt. 8 cts.

Comet, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Comet, Bridesmaid. White, changing rose.

Comet, Queen of Spain. Primrose, changing blush; new. Pkt. 15 cts.

Improved Pæonia Perfection—Mixed, Apple Blossom, Canary-yellow, Fiery Scarlet. Each pkt. 10 cts.

Pæonia-flowered Globe. Pkt. 10 cts.

Single Late-flowering. Pkt. 8 cts.

Aurora. PYRAMIDAL ASTER. A free flowering form with large light yellow flowers, somewhat like the comet, but the color changes into antique rose later on. 20 cts. per pkt.

***ANTIRRHINUM majus.** SNAPDRAGON. Perennial or biennial under cultivation. Native to the Mediterranean region; bearing large flowers in many colors and varieties. Pkt. 10c.



Antirrhinum

**Antirrhinum majus* var. *grandiflorum* fl. pl. Pkt. 10 cts.

*A.—, var. *Tom Thumb*. Pkt. 10 cts.

*A.—, var. *Buff Queen*. Flowers of a lovely shade of rose with deep canary lip, shaded orange. Pkt., 10 cts.

BALSAM (*Impatiens balsamina*). A widely cultivated class of annuals, of which there are many varieties, giving a wide range of size and color.

Double Tall. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Double Dwarf Camellia. Pkt. 5 cts.

Victoria. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

CALENDULA officinalis, var. *Prince of Orange*.

POT MARIGOLD. 1 to 2 feet high. Sometimes used in cookery to flavor soups and stews. Pkt. 5 cts.

C.—, var. *grandiflora* fl. pl. DOUBLE POT MARIGOLD. Pkt. 5 cts.

***CAMPANULA medium**. CANTERBURY BELL. See description among Campanulas.

*C.—, *Double Mixed*. Pkt. 10 cts.

*C.—, *Cup-and-Saucer Form*—

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cerulea. Pkt. 10 cts.

Rose. Pkt. 10 cts.

***Companula medium**, *Single Rose*. Pkt. 10 cts.

C.—, *Double Rose*. Pkt. 10 cts.

*C.—, *Single White*. Pkt. 6 cts.

*C.—, *Pale Lavender*. Pkt. 10 cts.

*C.—, *Single Purple*. Pkt. 10 cts.

*C.—, *Single Lavender*. Pkt. 10 cts.

*C.—, *Double White*. Pkt. 10 cts.

*C.—, *Single Lavender Blue*. Pkt. 10 cts.

CELOSIA cristata. COCKSCOMB. 9 inches or more high. Flowers in mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

C. *plumosa Thompsoni magnifica aurea*. A fine golden form of Cockscomb. Pkt. 6 cts.

C. *plumaris Thompsoni magnifica coccinea*. Pkt. 5 cts.

CENTAUREA cyanus. DUSTY MILLER, or BACHELOR'S BUTTON. Slender branching annual 1 to 2 feet high, with white, blue or purple flowers on long stems. A very popular annual, blooming until frost and coming up from self-sown seed. Pkt. 5 cts.

CLARKIA. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

COSMOS bipinnatus. A smooth annual, 7 to 10 feet high. Native of Mexico. The flowers are white, pink or crimson. A medium strong soil is better than one that is too rich, because in too rich ground it grows too strong, with less bloom. Sandy soil is preferable. Pkt. 5 cts.

***DIANTHUS barbatus**. SWEET WILLIAM. See page 13 for plants.

*D.—, var. *albus*. Pkt. 5 cts.

*D.—, var. *atrosanguineus*. Pkt. 5 cts.

D., *Marguerite Carnation*. Pkt. 5 cts.

D. *Heddewigi*. Pkt. 5 cts.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA Californica. CALIFORNIA POPPY. Said to be a perennial, but is cultivated as an annual. Grows 10 to 20 inches high, bearing yellow or cream-colored, saucer-shaped flowers 2 to 3 inches across. Pkt. 5 cts.

EUPHORBIA heterophylla. MEXICAN FIRE PLANT. Pkt. 5 cts.

GAILLARDIA amblyodon. A pretty border annual of easy culture. Pkt. 5 cts.

GILLIA achillæfolia. A pretty annual which had best be sown where the plants are to grow. Stem branching, 2 to 3 feet; leaves small; flowers large, violet or purple-blue. Pkt. 5 cts.

G. *Mixed*. Pkt. 5 cts.

GODETIA Rosamond. One of the dwarf annuals, compact in growth, bearing in bloom for a long time large, glossy light pink flowers. Sow early and you will have a show the most of the summer. Pkt. 5 cts.

HELIANTHUS annuus. THE COMMON SINGLE SUNFLOWER. A showy annual growing 3 to 12 feet high with many handsome yellow flowers. It is quite a favorite with some and has long been in cultivation. The form here offered is the wild form. Pkt., 8 cts.

HELIPTERUM roseum (*Acroclium roseum*). Pretty Everlasting. Pkt. 5 cts.

IBERIS amara, var. *coronaria*, sub. var. *Empress*. CANDYTUFF. Pkt. 5 cts.

I. *amara*, sub. var. *Tom Thumb*. Pkt. 5 cts.

POMŒA purpurea. TALL MORNING-GLORY. A popular garden annual with various-colored flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.

LARKSPUR. Well-known annuals noted for their richness of color and beauty.

L., Double Dwarf Rocket. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

L., Tall Rocket, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

LAVATERA trimestris. ANNUAL MALLOW. Very showy annual, with cup-shaped flowers. Sown in May where they are to bloom and thin to about 10 inches apart. Pkt. 5 cts.

LINUM grandiflorum. SCARLET FLAX. Pkt. 5c.

LOBELIA Erinus, var. Emperor William. Pkt. 5 cts.

L., var. speciosa, sub. var. Crystal Palace. Pkt. 5 cts.

LUPINUS affinis. ANNUAL LUPINE. Pkt. 5 cts.

MATRICARIA parthenoides alba plena. Hardy annual 18 inches high. Pkt. 5 cts

MATTHIOLA incana, var. annua. GILLIFLOWER, TEN-WEEKS STOCK. Dwarf early-flowered mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Giant Perfection. TEN-WEEKS STOCK. Pkt. 5c.

MENTZELIA Lindleyi (Bartonia aurea). Showy golden yellow flowers above a gray downy thistle-like foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.

MIGNONETTE. The flower-garden is not complete without this well-known favorite. Sowings in April and again in July will keep up a succession of these fragrant flowers until frost.

Bismarck. Very large-flowered. Pkt. 8 cts.

Giant-flowered Red. Pkt. 5 cts.

Parsons' White Tree. Pkt. 5 cts.

MARIGOLD, Tagetes erecta aurantiaca. Pkt. 5 cts.

M.—, var. Eldorado. Pkt. 5 cts.

M.—, var. Prince of Orange. Pkt. 5 cts.

NASTURTIUMS, Tall, or Climbing. Finest mixed varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

N., Tom Thumb. Dwarf or bedding. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

NIGELLA Damascena. LOVE-IN-A-MIST. Compact, free-flowering plant, with finely cut foliage. Curious-looking flowers and seed-pod. Easy of culture in any garden soil. Blue and white mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

CENOTHERA Whitneyi (Godetia gloriosa). Red. Pkt. 5 cts.

***PAPAVER glaucum.** TULIP POPPY. Pkt. 5 cts.

P., Miss Sherwood. Pkt. 5 cts.

P., Murselli Mikado. Pkt. 5 cts.

P. Rheas. SHIRLEY POPPY. This is one of the best, giving all imaginable colors that ever were in any Poppy. Pkt. 5 cts.

PHLOX Drummondii. Pkt. 5 cts.

P.—, var. Prince Bismarck. Pkt. 5 cts.

P.—, var. compacta, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

PETUNIA grandiflora, Superb White. Pkt. 20 cts.

P. grandiflora, Gigantic Crimson. Pkt. 20 cts.



Marigold

PETUNIA grandiflora, Mixed. Pkt. 20 cts.

P. grandiflora, Princess of Wurtemberg, Rose. Pkt. 20 cts.

PORTULACA grandiflora, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

P.—, var. plenissima. Pkt. 5 cts.

RICINUS communis. CASTOR BEAN, or CASTOR-OIL PLANT. Half-hardy annual; 13 to 15 feet in middle United States, 30 to 40 feet in the tropics. Seeds may be planted in May where they are to grow, or in pots in early spring and transplanted. Pkt. 5 cts.

R.—, var. Zanzibarensis. A recently introduced variety of large size. Pkt. 5 cts.

RUDEBECKIA bicolor superba. CONEFLOWER. Annual, 1 to 2 feet, heads 2 inches across. Rays yellow above, purplish brown below. Pkt. 8 cts.

R. amplexicaulis. 1 to 2 feet. Rays yellow, with brown-purple base. Pkt. 5 cts.

SALPIGLOSSIS sinuata. (S. variabilis). Hardy annual, 1 to 2 feet high, branching, pubescent with flowers 2 inches long, from straw-color and yellow to scarlet and nearly blue. Pkt. 5 cts.



Types of Sweet Peas

Select List of Sweet Peas

Too much cannot be said in favor of this much-prized flower. Its culture is very simple, and if the white-seeded sorts are not sown before the ground is comparatively dry, there is little chance of failure. Sow in new ground as early as may be, so that a fairly good start can be made before hot weather.

NEW WAVED SWEET PEAS OF THE UNWIN TYPE

Gladys Unwin. A bold flower with standard which is crinkled and waved; broad wings. Of a lovely light pink color.

Phyllis Unwin. The long, stout stems carry three and four flowers each of a beautiful rose-color.

Frank Dolby. A lovely light lavender, widely spreading wings, beautifully fluted.

BEST TALL SWEET PEAS

Burpee's Earliest White. One of the best of the whites. Comes into full bloom in forty-five days.

Emily Henderson. A profuse bloomer. White flowers.

White Wonder. The flowers are pure white, and are frequently borne six to eight on a long, stout stem.

Queen Victoria. Primrose-yellow, slightly overlaid with faint purple.

The Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. A beautiful primrose color; a bold, giant flower.

Dainty. The flowers upon first opening appear to be white, but quickly change to white with pink edge.

Countess of Lathom. A soft cream tint, with flesh pink in center, giving a coppery rose effect.

Janet Scott. A beautiful rich pink. Flowers of unusual size, generally borne three on a stem.

Firefly. The popular bright scarlet.

King Edward VII. A magnificent large dazzling scarlet.

Lady Mary Currie. Large flowers of a soft rose-pink, veined with a deeper shade.

Burpee's Earliest of All. Pink and white. An early kind to come into bloom. Standard bright rosy pink, wings creamy white, suffused pale rose.

Golden Rose. Fine large flowers, with standard gracefully fluted. A clear primrose-yellow, beautifully flushed with rosy pink.

Jessie Cuthbertson. The ground color is a creamy white, boldly striped, and flaked rich dark rose.

Flora Norton. A rich lavender, entirely free from any mauve or pinkish tinge. The flowers are large and of fine form.

Lady Nina Balfour. Closely approaching the lovely shade known as "mouse-colored."

David R. Williamson. A new variety. The large standard is of a rich indigo-blue, while the wings are slightly lighter in shade.

Queen Alexandra. This is an intense scarlet of finest form. It is very free-flowering and the flowers of giant size, with long, strong stems. Must be given plenty of room.

Prices of the above, 5 cts. per pkt., 10 cts. per oz., 40c. per 1/2 lb. Mixed Sweet Peas same rate as the others. My mixture will be composed of some of the best colors and kinds.

SWEET VERNAL GRASS (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*). This grass, when cut and dried while in bloom, emits a delicious odor, and will scent a whole room. Its odor is not heavy or offensive, but delicate as the best perfumes. Pkt. 10 cts.

SCABIOSA atropurpurea. SWEET SCABIOUS. Is about 2 feet high, branching. Flowers dark purple, rose or white, in long-peduncled heads. Pkt. 5 cts.

VERBENA erinoides. MOSS VERBENA. A variable plant, in size and color of flowers. Flowers rosy lilac to deep purple. Pkt 6 cts.

V. venosa. One foot high, from tuberous roots, and bearing lilac or bluish purple flowers in panicles. Pkt. 5 cts.

***VIOLA tricolor.** PANSY. Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts

*V.—, var. **English Show.** Pkt. 10 cts.

*V.—, var. **Snow Queen.** Pkt. 10 cts.

*V.—, var. **Emperor William.** Pkt. 10 cts.

*V.—, var. **King of Blacks.** Pkt. 10 cts.

*V.—, var. **Victoria.** Pkt. 10 cts.

*V.—, var. **Aurea.** Pkt. 10 cts.

WALLFLOWERS, Double Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts

W., Single Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

ZINNIA elegans, Single Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Z.—, var. **Double Mixed.** Pkt. 5 cts.

Z.—, var. **Haageana.** Pkt. 8 cts.

AQUILEGIA longissima. The longest-spurred columbine yet found. A native of Mexico, with yellow flowers. I believe this is the first time this seed has been offered. Pkt. 10 cts.

Perennial Seeds

ACHILLEA grandiflora. Tallest kind (2 to 3 feet) I have seen with broad flat cymes of white flowers. Pkt 10 cts.

ALYSSUM argenteum. Pkt. 6 cts.

AQUILEGIA atropurpurea. Pkt. 8 cts.

A. chrysantha alba. Pkt. 10 cts.

A., Helen. Pkt. 8 cts.

A. vulgaris var. **Olympica.** Pkt. 8 cts.

ARMERIA alpina. Pkt. 5 cts.

BELLIS perennis, Longfellow. A fine form with large rose flowers on long stems. Pkt. 10 cts.

BELLIS perennis, The Bride. Double pure white. Pkt. 10 cts.

CAMPANULA Sarmatica. Pkt. 8 cts.

HESPERIS matronalis. White. Pkt. 5 cts.

HOLLYHOCK, Single Pink. Pkt. 10 cts.

Single Red. Pkt. 10 cts.

Single Sulphur-Yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.

Single White. Pkt. 10 cts.

LYCHNIS coronaria. MULLEIN PINK. Pkt. 5 cts.

MITELLA diphylla. FALSE MITER WORT. Pkt. 10 cts.



Zinnias

Lawn Grass

Central Park Choice. 25 cts. per lb., 20 lbs. \$4

About 80 pounds of Lawn Grass Seed is required for an acre.

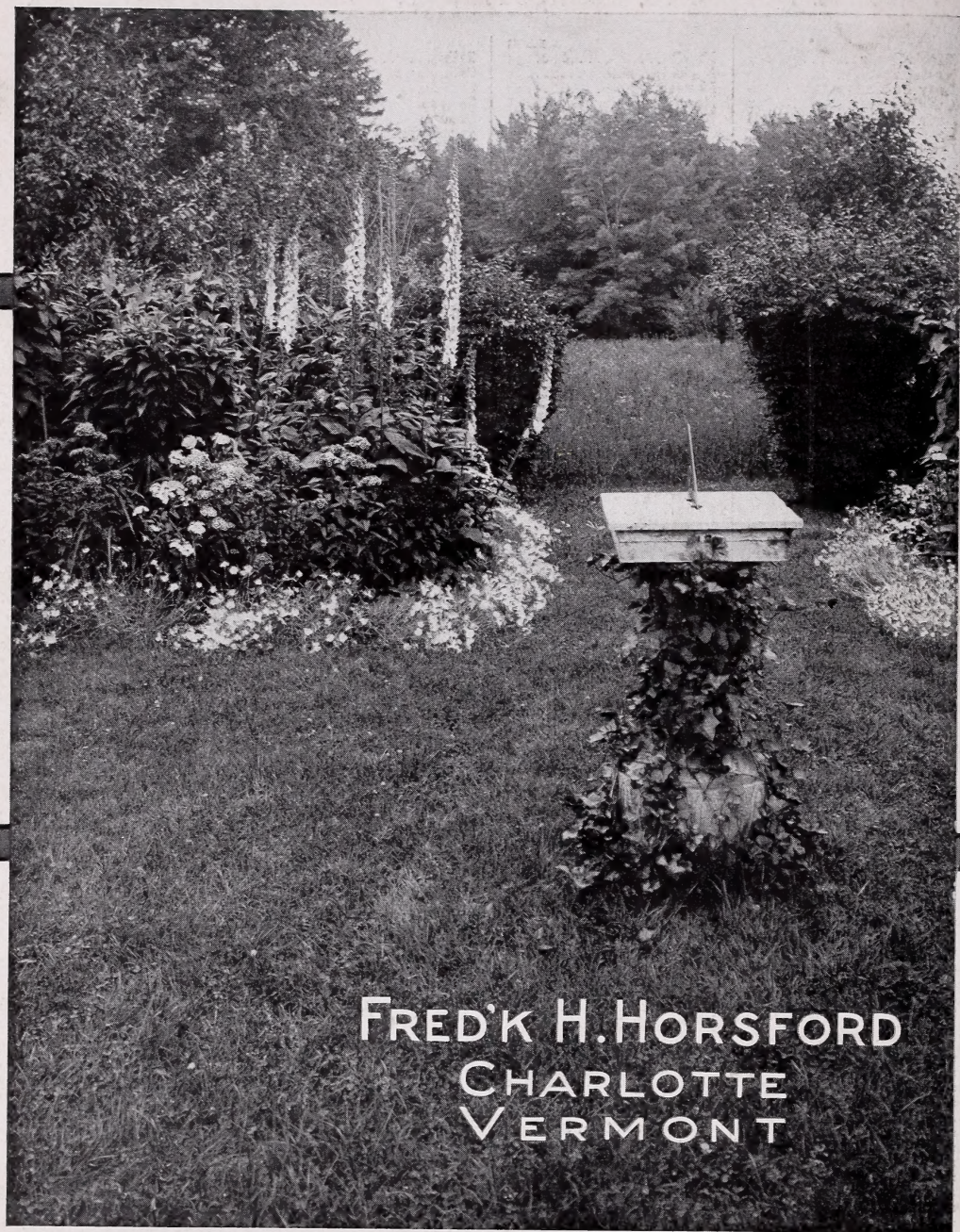
Sulpho-Tobacco Soap (Insecticide and Fertilizer)

On flowers and plants in windows, flower and vegetable-gardens, shrubs, small fruits, trees, etc., it is used as a spray for all plant lice and insects which injure plant life. 3-oz. cake, 10 cts.; by mail 13 cts (Makes 1½ gallons prepared solution.) 8-oz. cake, 20 cts.; by mail, 28 cts. (Makes 4 gallons solution.) Easy to use. Dissolves in water and can be applied with atomizer.

INDEX

| | PAGE | | PAGE | | PAGE | | PAGE |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|------------|
| Acer..... | 45 | Bignonia..... | 44 | Crataegus..... | 47 | Giant Camass..... | 8 |
| Achillea..... | 4, 55 | Bittersweet..... | 44 | Cranesbill..... | 16 | Giant Daisy..... | 10 |
| Aconitum..... | 4 | Bloodroot..... | 32 | Creeping Charley..... | 26 | Gillenia..... | 16 |
| Acorus..... | 4 | Bocconia..... | 8 | Creeping Jenny..... | 26 | Gillia..... | 52 |
| Actæa..... | 4 | Boltonia..... | 8 | Crown Veitch..... | 12 | Gillflower..... | 53 |
| Adonis..... | 4 | Boston Ivy..... | 44 | Cowslip or Palsy-wort..... | 31 | Ginkgo..... | 47 |
| Æsculus..... | 46 | Box Elder..... | 45 | Cut-leaved Weeping Birch..... | 46 | Ginger-root..... | 7 |
| Ajuga..... | 5 | Box Maple..... | 45 | Cut-leaved Scarlet Sumac..... | 46 | Ginseng..... | 28 |
| Akebia..... | 44 | Bridal Wreath..... | 50 | Cut-leaved Maple..... | 46 | Gladioli..... | 36 |
| Ailanthes..... | 46 | Bupthalmum..... | 8 | Cyclamen..... | 12 | Gleditschia..... | 47 |
| Alpine Catchfly..... | 33 | Burr Oak..... | 49 | Globe-flower..... | 34 | Globetia..... | 52 |
| Alpine Thrift..... | 7 | Calendula..... | 52 | Cypripedium..... | 38 | Golden-banded Lily..... | 22 |
| Althæa..... | 5 | Calico Bush..... | 48 | Dahlias..... | 36 | Golden Bell..... | 47 |
| Alyssum..... | 5, 52, 55 | Caltha..... | 8 | David's Harp..... | 31 | Golden Elder..... | 50 |
| Amelanchier..... | 46 | Callirhoe..... | 8 | Day Lily..... | 15, 17 | Golden Glow..... | 32 |
| Amarantus..... | 52 | Calystegia..... | 8 | Delphinium..... | 12 | Golden Spirea..... | 48 |
| American Arborvita..... | 51 | Calycanthus..... | 46 | Deutzia..... | 47 | Golden Syringa..... | 48 |
| American Chestnut..... | 46 | Camassia..... | 8 | Dianthus..... | 13, 52 | Grass Pink..... | 13 |
| American Cowslip..... | 14 | Campanula..... | 9, 52, 55 | Dicentra..... | 13 | Grass of Parnassus..... | 29 |
| American Ipecac..... | 16 | Camomile..... | 5 | Dictamnus..... | 13 | Gray Birch..... | 46 |
| American Hellebore..... | 34 | Candleberry..... | 48 | Diervilla..... | 47, 51 | Great Laurel..... | 49 |
| American Woodbine..... | 44 | Candytuft..... | 53 | Digitalis..... | 13 | Great St. John's Wort..... | 18 |
| Ampelopsis..... | 44 | Cannas..... | 36 | Dodecatheon..... | 14 | Greek Valerian..... | 31 |
| Amygdalus..... | 46 | Canterbury Bells..... | 9, 52 | Dogwood..... | 47 | Green-weed..... | 47 |
| Anchusa..... | 5 | Caragana..... | 46 | Doronicum..... | 14 | Ground-nut..... | 44 |
| Anemone..... | 5 | Cardinal Flower..... | 25 | Dragon's Head..... | 14 | Goodyera..... | 38 |
| Annual Lupine..... | 53 | Carolina Allspice..... | 46 | Dropwort..... | 34 | Gypsophila..... | 16 |
| Annual Mallow..... | 53 | Carolina Poplar..... | 49 | Dutch Honeysuckle..... | 44 | Halesia..... | 48 |
| Annual Seeds..... | 51-55 | Cassia..... | 9 | Dutchman's Pipe..... | 44 | Hamamelis..... | 48 |
| Anthemis..... | 5 | Castanea..... | 46 | Dyer's Broom..... | 47 | Harbell..... | 9 |
| Anthericum..... | 5 | Castor Bean..... | 53 | Echinacea..... | 14 | Helleborus..... | 17 |
| Anthoxanthum odoratum..... | 55 | Caulophyllum..... | 10 | Echinops..... | 14 | Helenium..... | 16 |
| Antirrhinum..... | 51 | Ceanothus..... | 46 | Erigeron..... | 14 | Helianthus..... | 16, 52 |
| Aplectrum..... | 38 | Centaurea..... | 10, 52 | English Daisy..... | 7, 56 | Heliospis..... | 17 |
| Apios..... | 44 | Celastrus..... | 44 | English Iris..... | 21 | Helipetrum..... | 52, 53 |
| Aquilegia..... | 6, 55 | Cercis..... | 44 | English Hawthorn..... | 47 | Hemerocallis..... | 17 |
| Arabis..... | 7 | Celosia..... | 52 | Eipactus..... | 38 | Hen and Chickens..... | 33 |
| Arctotis..... | 51 | Cerastium..... | 10 | Eremurus..... | 14 | Hesperis..... | 56 |
| Armeria..... | 7, 55 | Cephalaria..... | 10 | Erigeron..... | 14 | Hepatica..... | 17 |
| Arisæma..... | 7 | Chamæcyparis..... | 47 | Eryngium..... | 14 | Heuchera..... | 18 |
| Aristolochia..... | 44 | Cheddar Pink..... | 13 | Eschscholtzia..... | 52 | Hibiscus..... | 18 |
| Arrow-wood..... | 51 | Chelone..... | 10 | Evonymus..... | 47 | Highbush Cranberry..... | 51 |
| Aruncus..... | 7 | Chimney Bellflower..... | 9 | European White Birch..... | 46 | Hollyhock..... | 15, 18, 56 |
| Asclepias..... | 7 | Chionanthus..... | 46 | European Larch..... | 48 | Horned Pansy..... | 35 |
| Aster..... | 7, 52 | Christmas Rose..... | 17 | European Mountain Ash..... | 49 | Horse-Chestnut..... | 46 |
| Asphodelina..... | 7 | Chrysanthemum..... | 10, 31 | Eupatorium..... | 14 | Horsemint..... | 26 |
| Asphodel..... | 7 | Cimicifuga..... | 10 | Euphorbia..... | 15, 52 | Honey Locust..... | 47 |
| Aspidium..... | 40 | Cladrastis..... | 47 | Evening Primrose..... | 26 | Hyacinthus..... | 18 |
| Astilbe..... | 7 | Clarkia..... | 52 | Fagus..... | 47 | Hybrid Phloxes..... | 29 |
| Austrian Flax..... | 25 | Claytonia..... | 11 | False Dragon Head..... | 31 | Hypericum..... | 18 |
| Baby's Breath..... | 16 | Clintonia..... | 11 | False Miterwort..... | 33, 56 | Hydrangea..... | 48 |
| Balsam..... | 52 | Clematis..... | 11, 44 | Feathered Columbine..... | 33 | Hypochaeris..... | 18 |
| Baneberry..... | 4 | Clethra..... | 47 | Ferns..... | 39, 41 | Humulus Lupulus..... | 44 |
| Baptisia..... | 7 | Clove..... | 13 | Feverfew..... | 10 | Iberis..... | 18, 52 |
| Barren Strawberry..... | 35 | Cockscorn..... | 52 | Fleabane..... | 14 | Iceland Poppy..... | 29 |
| Bartonia aurea..... | 53 | Cockspur Thorn..... | 47 | Flowering Almond..... | 46 | Ilex..... | 52 |
| Bayberry..... | 48 | Columbine..... | 6 | Flowering Dogwood..... | 47 | Impatiens balsamina..... | 52 |
| Bay-leaf Willow..... | 50 | Common Barberry..... | 46 | Flower de Luce..... | 18 | Incarvillea..... | 18 |
| Bellis..... | 7, 55 | Common Blue Flag..... | 21 | Flowering Spurge..... | 15 | Indian Currant..... | 51 |
| Bee Balm..... | 26 | Common Elder..... | 50 | Foam Flower..... | 33 | Indian Pink..... | 13 |
| Bee Larkspur..... | 12 | Common Hemlock..... | 51 | Forget-me-not..... | 26 | Indian Poke..... | 34 |
| Beard-tongue..... | 20 | Common Hop Vine..... | 44 | Forsythia..... | 47 | Ipomœa..... | 53 |
| Berberis..... | 46 | Common Soapwort..... | 32 | Foxgloves..... | 13 | Iris..... | 18, 20, 21 |
| Betula..... | 46 | Convallaria..... | 11 | Fragrant Balm..... | 26 | Italian Poplar..... | 49 |
| Bessera elegans..... | 36 | Convolvulus..... | 11 | Fragrant Sumac..... | 50 | Jack Pine..... | 49 |
| Bellflower..... | 9 | Cone-flower..... | 53 | Fraxinella..... | 13 | Jack-in-the-Pulpit..... | 7 |
| Bellwort..... | 34 | Coral Bells..... | 18 | Funkia..... | 15 | Japan Bellflower..... | 31 |
| Blanket-flower..... | 15 | Coral Berry..... | 50 | Gaillardia..... | 15, 52 | Japan Bittersweet..... | 44 |
| Black Alder..... | 48 | Cornel..... | 47 | Galax..... | 15 | Japanese Quince..... | 47 |
| Black Cohosh..... | 10 | Cornus..... | 47 | Galtonia candicans..... | 36 | Jasione..... | 21 |
| Black Snakeroot..... | 10 | Coronilla..... | 12 | Gas Plant..... | 13 | Jersey Pine..... | 49 |
| Bladder-Nut..... | 50 | Ceropepis..... | 12 | Gaultheria..... | 15 | Kalmia..... | 48 |
| Bleeding Heart..... | 13 | Corydalis..... | 12 | Gayfeather..... | 25 | Kansas Gayfeather..... | 25 |
| Blue Bells..... | 26 | Cosmos..... | 52 | Genista..... | 47 | Kidney Bean..... | 44 |
| Blue Succory..... | 9 | Cotoneaster..... | 47 | Geranium..... | 16 | | |

| PAGE | PAGE | PAGE | PAGE |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| King's Spear..... 7 | Nigella..... 53 | Salix..... 50 | Tartarian Honeysuckle..... 48 |
| Koster Blue Spruce..... 49 | Nodding Trillium..... 34 | Salpiglossis..... 53 | Tecoma..... 45 |
| Lady Fern..... 49 | Norway Maple..... 45 | Sambucus..... 50 | Ten-Weeks' Stock..... 53 |
| Lady's Seal..... 31 | Norway Spruce..... 48 | Sanguinaria..... 32 | Tiarella..... 33 |
| Lady's Slipper..... 38 | Onothera..... 26, 53 | Saponaria..... 32 | Tiger Flower..... 38 |
| Larkspur..... 12, 53 | Old Man's Beard..... 44 | Sarracenia..... 32 | Tiger Lily..... 25 |
| Larix (Larch)..... 48 | Orchids..... 48 | Scabiosa..... 55 | Trigrida..... 38 |
| Lathyrus..... 25 | Oriental Poppy..... 29 | Scarlet Flax..... 53 | Thalictrum..... 33 |
| Laurel-leaf Willow..... 50 | Orris-root..... 18 | Scarlet Honeysuckle..... 44 | Thermopsis..... 33 |
| Lawn Grass..... 55 | Oswego Tea..... 26 | Scarlet Lightning..... 26 | Thrift..... 7 |
| Lavatera..... 53 | Ox-Eye..... 8 | Scotch Fir..... 49 | Thuya..... 51 |
| Ledum..... 48 | Pachysandra..... 27 | Sea Holly..... 14 | Tilia..... 51 |
| Liatris..... 25 | Paeonia..... 27 | Sea Lavender..... 33 | Tradescantia..... 33 |
| Ligustrum..... 48 | Panax..... 28 | Sea Pink..... 7 | Traveler's Joy..... 44 |
| Lilium (Lilies)..... 21 | Pansies..... 28, 35, 55 | Sedum..... 32 | Tree of Heaven..... 46 |
| Lily-of-the-Valley..... 11 | Papaver..... 28, 53 | Sempervivum..... 33 | Trillium..... 33, 34 |
| Linden..... 51 | Paper Canoe Birch..... 46 | Siberian Coral Lily..... 25 | Tritonia..... 38 |
| Linum..... 25, 53 | Pappoose-root..... 10 | Siberian Foxglove..... 14 | True Forget-me-not..... 26 |
| Live Forever..... 32 | Paradisea..... 29 | Siberian Larkspur..... 12 | Trumpet Creeper..... 44 |
| Liver-leaf..... 17 | Pasque Flower..... 5 | Shad Bush..... 46 | Trollius..... 34 |
| Lobelia..... 25, 53 | Pea Tree..... 46 | Shasta Daisy..... 10 | Tulip Poppy..... 53 |
| Lombardy Poplar..... 49 | Pentstemon..... 29 | Sheepberry..... 51 | Turk's Cap Lily..... 24 |
| Lonicera..... 44, 48 | Perennial Pea..... 25 | Sheep's Bit..... 21 | Tunica..... 34 |
| Love-in-a-Mist..... 53 | Persian Lilac..... 51 | Shirley Poppy..... 53 | Turtle Head..... 10 |
| Lupinus..... 25, 53 | Petalostemon..... 29 | Shooting Star..... 14 | Tsuga..... 51 |
| Lychnis..... 26, 56 | Petunia..... 53 | Side-saddle Flower..... 32 | Ulmaria..... 34 |
| Lycium..... 44 | Pheasant's Eye..... 4 | Silene..... 33 | Ulmus..... 51 |
| Lythrum..... 26 | Philadelphus..... 48 | Silky Cornel..... 47 | Uvularia..... 34 |
| Lysimachia..... 26 | Phlox..... 29, 53 | Silver Bell Tree..... 48 | Veratrum..... 34 |
| Madonna Lily..... 22 | Physostegia..... 31 | Silver Maple..... 46 | Verbasum..... 35 |
| Madwort..... 5 | Picea..... 48 | Silver Spleenwort..... 40 | Verbena..... 55 |
| Magnolia..... 48 | Pinxter Flower..... 50 | Smaller Solomon's Seal..... 31 | Vermont Pink..... 13 |
| Maltese Cross..... 26 | Pinus..... 49 | Smilacina..... 33 | Veronica..... 35 |
| Malva..... 26 | Pitcher Plant..... 32 | Smoke Tree..... 50 | Viburnum..... 51 |
| Maidenhair Fern..... 40 | Plantain Lily..... 15 | Snakeroot..... 7 | Vine Bower..... 44 |
| Maidenhair Tree..... 47 | Platycodon..... 31 | Snapdragon..... 52 | Vinca..... 44 |
| Maiden Pink..... 13 | Podophyllum..... 31 | Sneezeweed..... 16 | Viola..... 35, 55 |
| Mandrake..... 31 | Polemonium..... 31 | Snowball..... 51 | Violet..... 35 |
| May Apple..... 31 | Polygonatum..... 31 | Snowberry..... 51 | Virginia Creeper..... 44 |
| Marigold..... 53 | Polygonum..... 31 | Sorbaria..... 50 | Virginia Cowslip..... 26 |
| Marsh Mallow..... 18 | Potentilla..... 31 | Southern Colt's Foot..... 15 | Virgin's Bower Clematis..... 44 |
| Marsh Marigold..... 8 | Portulaca..... 53 | Sowbread..... 12 | Wake Robin..... 33 |
| Matricaria..... 53 | Poppy Mallow..... 8 | Spiderwort..... 33 | Waldsteina..... 35 |
| Matrimony Vine..... 44 | Populus..... 49 | Spiraea..... 33, 50 | Wallflower..... 55 |
| Matthiola..... 53 | Prairie Gayfeather..... 25 | Spleenwort..... 40 | Wall Pepper..... 32 |
| Meadow Beauty..... 31 | Prickly Ash..... 51 | Squirrel Corn..... 13 | Washington Thorn..... 47 |
| Meadow Rue..... 33 | Primula..... 31 | Stachys..... 33 | Wax Myrtle..... 48 |
| Meadow Sweet..... 34, 50 | Purple Cone-flower..... 14 | Staff Tree..... 50 | Wayfaring Tree..... 51 |
| Mentzelia..... 53 | Purple-flowering Rasp- berry..... 50 | Staghorn Sumac..... 50 | Weigela..... 47, 51 |
| Menispermum..... 44 | Purple-leaved Beech..... 47 | Statice..... 33 | Wier's Cut-leaved Maple..... 46 |
| Mertensia..... 26 | Purple Meadow Rue..... 33 | Steeple Bells..... 9 | Wild Bergamot..... 26 |
| Mexican Coral Drops..... 36 | Pyrethrum..... 10, 31 | St. Bernard's Lily..... 5 | Wild Cranesbill..... 16 |
| Mexican Star-flower..... 38 | Pyrus..... 49 | St. Bruno's Lily..... 29 | Wild Yellow Lily..... 22 |
| Mignonette..... 53 | Psedera..... 44 | St. John's Wort..... 18 | White Alder..... 47 |
| Milla biflora..... 38 | Putty Root..... 38 | Staphylea..... 50 | White Cedar..... 51 |
| Mitella..... 56 | Ragged Robin..... 26 | Stonecrop..... 32 | White Elm..... 51 |
| Mock Orange..... 48 | Ranunculus..... 31 | Stokes' Aster..... 33 | White Fringe..... 46 |
| Monarda..... 26 | Rattlesnake Plantain..... 38 | Stokesia cyanea..... 33 | White or Gray Birch..... 46 |
| Monkshood..... 4 | Red-berried Elder..... 50 | Striped Maple..... 45 | White Honeysuckle..... 50 |
| Moneywort..... 26 | Red-Bud..... 46 | Swallow-wort..... 7 | White Maple..... 46 |
| Montbretia..... 38 | Red Maple..... 46 | Swamp Honeysuckle..... 48 | White Plaitain Lily..... 15 |
| Morning-Glory..... 54 | Red Spruce..... 49 | Swamp Milkweed..... 7 | White Pine..... 49 |
| Mountain Fleece..... 31 | Red Osier..... 47 | Swamp Pink..... 50 | White Snakeroot..... 14 |
| Mountain Laurel..... 48 | Rhexia..... 31 | Sweet Flag..... 4 | White Spruce..... 48 |
| Mountain Maple..... 46 | Rhododendron..... 49 | Sweet Pepper Bush..... 47 | White Thorn..... 47 |
| Moonseed..... 44 | Rhus..... 50 | Sweet-scented Shrub..... 46 | Wistaria..... 44 |
| Moosewood..... 45 | Ricinus..... 53 | Sweet Vernal Grass..... 55 | Witch Hazel..... 48 |
| Mossy-Cup Oak..... 49 | Robinia..... 50 | Sweet Peas..... 54 | Wind Flower..... 5 |
| Mossy Stonecrop..... 32 | Rocket..... 17 | Sweet William..... 13, 53 | Winterberry..... 48 |
| Moss Verbena..... 55 | Roses..... 42 | Sugar Maple..... 46 | Wintergreen..... 15 |
| Mullein..... 35, 56 | Rose Acacia..... 50 | Sulpho-Tobacco Soap..... 55 | Wolf's Bane..... 4 |
| Musk Mallow..... 26 | Rose Bay..... 49 | Summer Hyacinths..... 36 | Wood Lily..... 33 |
| Myosotis..... 26 | Rose Campion..... 26 | Sunflower..... 17, 52 | Woolly Woundwort..... 33 |
| Myrica..... 48 | Rosy Strife..... 26 | Syringa..... 48, 51 | Xanthoxylum..... 51 |
| Nannyberry..... 51 | Rubus..... 50 | Symphoricarpus..... 50 | Yarrow..... 4 |
| Nasturtium..... 53 | Rudbeckia..... 31, 53 | Tacamahac..... 49 | Yellow Birch..... 46 |
| Negundo..... 48 | Sage..... 32 | Tagetes..... 53 | Yellow Flag..... 20 |
| New Jersey Tea..... 46 | Salvia..... 32 | Tall Meadow Rue..... 33 | Yucca..... 35 |
| Ninebark..... 48, 50 | | Tanacetum..... 33 | Zinnia..... 55 |



FRED'K H. HORSFORD
CHARLOTTE
VERMONT